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# SECOND EDITION

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

## The Compromise Electoral Count Vote.

## ITS PROVISIONS EXPLAINED BY SENATOR EDMUNDS.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1877.

### SENATE.

### The Occupation of Petersburg.

During the morning hour the message of the President in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by military on election day was discussed. Messrs. WITHERS and MORTON participated.

### Credentials of Senator Kellogg.

Mr. MORTON presented the credentials of William Pitt Kellogg as United States Senator from Louisiana. He asked that they be read and laid on the table. So ordered. The credentials are signed by Stephen B. Packard, Governor of Louisiana.

### Woman Suffrage.

Petition favoring woman suffrage were presented by half the Senate.

### Count of the Electoral Vote.

At the expiration of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the bill reported by the special committee in regard to the count of the electoral vote was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that as a fitting commencement to the consideration of this bill he would have read the twelfth article of the Constitution of the United States, which the bill proposed to execute.

That article having been read, Mr. EDMUNDS said under this article of the Constitution some eight or ten millions of citizens of the United States, authorized by the laws to elect a chief magistrate in the way prescribed in this article, had endeavored to discharge that duty. They had expressed their preference, and the contest was so close that it became a matter of serious dispute between five millions of people on one side and five millions of people on the other as to which of their candidates had been elected. Congress was now brought face to face with the question as to what means were left for deciding the dispute. A large part of the people on either side believed their candidate to have been honestly elected, and if kept out of office it would be a great constitutional wrong. If there was any duty greater than another devolving upon Congress it was that of providing some means by which (no matter what the result might be) all men might see the due course of law had been taken. It had appeared to the committee charged with the onerous and unpleasant duty of framing this bill that if the Constitution authorized them to lay down a line of procedure which should lead to any result through a calm, orderly administration of the law, it would be a benificent act for the republic. On the contrary, if Congress should fail to do this, our posterity under this or some other form of government (no one could say) would feel this Congress had failed in performing a great duty.

Mr. EDMUNDS then referred to the labors of the committee, and said that opposing political opinion, opposing political education and partisan feeling had subsided on both sides, and the measure upon which they solemnly united in reporting they recommend to the consideration of the Senate.

### The Tripartite Tribunal.

He then explained the provision of the bill in regard to the first section. He said his own individual opinion was that where one return only had been received from a State, and it was objected to, it should be referred to the tribunal organized by the bill, instead of requiring an affirmative vote of the two Houses to reject it. The tribunal organized by the bill would be called upon to determine which of the two conflicting certificates coming from a State was in conformity with the Constitution, which the voice of the people expressed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. The committee thought it best this tribunal should consist of fifteen members, five Senators, five Representatives and five Judges of the Supreme Court, so as to have it large enough to have every possible opinion and view represented, and at the same time have it so limited in numbers that it could be capable of prompt action. It was a delicate question to elect Judges who should be members of the tribunal, so the committee thought to take four from various parts of the republic would be just. Then there was the odd number, and to guard against prejudice in the minds of these ten million of people of the country, the committee said these four should choose the fifth from among their associates. He had never observed any criticism of the absolute fairness of this plan, providing they could get over the constitutional objections to it which these newspaper writers and politicians had discovered, and with which they were no doubt familiar. The bill also provided that the oldest Judge should be President of the tribunal, which would be the venerable Judge Clifford. When the oath prescribed for the members of the tribunal should be taken there would be no more partisanship, no more enemies, no more friends, but a solemn judgment of the Judge that the obligation when taken would dismiss from the minds of the Senators and Representatives every consideration which clouded their interests or warped their judgments. The tribunal was to decide upon what had taken place, and not what should take place. If there was any value in our civil institutions this was the last and final hope. There was nothing short of works of the Almighty which furnished a more just text of human rights than this bill. It held aloft the scales of justice. It gave nothing to either side. It provided that the tribunal might, in determining how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in a State, take into view petitions, depositions and other papers, if any, as shall by the Constitution and now existing law be competent and pertinent in such consideration. The tribunal must decide according to existing law. This would be

### A Strange Republic of Law

if after, according to one law, the candidate of one party had been elected, Congress should make another law which would elect the candidate of the other party. The right of A or B to this great office must be determined by the law as it stood on the first Wednesday in December, when the electoral vote was cast in the several States. All this bill did was to prescribe the method and ascertain what was the law and fact at that time. It had been said this tribunal might go behind the returns from a State. If the two Houses of Congress had the power to do that thing the tribunal would also have such power. But if the two Houses of Congress had no right to overhaul the action of a sovereign State, then this tribunal would have no such rights. The committee agreed that this Presidential contest must be settled upon the principles and law that existed when it took place. Nothing could be more fair than leaving disputed questions to such tribunal. If they should be left to the two Houses of Congress, as was proposed in the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, the result would be to leave them with large bodies of men who would go with the swift current of warm debate and warm feeling. This bill made no new law. It only created a commission to decide upon the old law.

### The Sixth Section.

Mr. EDMUNDS read the sixth section of the bill, providing that nothing in the act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the United States, if any such right exists.

Commenting, he said the committee endeavored to be so careful that the right of no man should be injured, that it provided that after all this had been gone through with, and it had been declared that A or B was President of the United States, the other candidate might under the Constitution and laws test the question whether such President was the true or false one. His right to be so should not be prejudiced by the passage of this bill. It had been contended by some gentlemen that the Constitution committed the right of deciding who should be President of the United States to one or more persons or bodies. If that was true, it was fatal to this bill. He had no doubt all Senators could say if the Constitution did repose the power of deciding who should be President in the President of the Senate that they would not desire a better judge than the present occupant of the chair (Ferry), but if the Constitution had not reposed that power in the President of the Senate, no matter how learned and just the occupant of the chair might be, it would be an invasion of the rights of constitutional government to declare he had such power. The Constitution carefully enumerated every power of the judicial and executive authorities of the Government. If the framers of it designed to confer such power upon the President of the Senate, how unfortunate it was they did not say so, which might have been done by two words. It staggered human credulity to believe the framers of the Constitution had thus designed to turn the President of the Senate into a judge on the most critical case which could befall the Republic, and should not have said so. If the power to open a certificate from a State implied the power to decide upon its contents when opened, then the President of the Senate had the power to declare who was President. But he (Edmunds) denied that the power to do one thing implied the power to do another. The Constitution declared Congress should have power to pass any law to carry into execution any power vested in any department of the Government. The Constitution left it to the law-making power to carry all these great forces into execution.

He then read from decisions of the Supreme Court to show that the bill was constitutional. The right to decide who was President did not rest with the President of the Senate; neither did it rest with Congress exclusively until a law should be passed to that effect. He denied emphatically that the President of the Senate had always opened and counted the electoral votes. For just forty years of the Government there never was an instance where an electoral certificate was drawn into the question. The bill did not take from the President of the Senate or from the House of Representatives any power which the Constitution had vested in them, and therefore was not unconstitutional.

In conclusion, he hoped the Senators would carefully consider whether it was wise by stimulating doubts in their own minds to send this republic, like the mountains which the poet spoke of, "tumbling into a sea without a shore," or whether in the fair course of equal law the dispute should be justly settled.

The Senate then went into executive session, and then adjourned till Monday.

### HOUSE.

### The Electoral Count.

Consideration was resumed of the resolutions reported from the committee on privileges relative to the powers of the House in counting the electoral vote, and Mr. WILLIS spoke at length.

At the end of Mr. Willis' speech the subject was postponed to allow the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill, pending which Mr. PAYNE, chairman of the committee on electoral vote, gave notice that he would call up the bill reported from that committee on Tuesday next, the debate to continue until Wednesday evening, when he would call the previous question.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

## BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT.

### Suicide of Chief Engineer Collins, of the Lake Shore Railway.

CLEVELAND, O., January 20.—The dead body of Chas. C[illegible] Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore [illegible] way, was found [illegible] corner of Senec[illegible] this city, about [illegible] Mr. Brower, As[illegible] with a bullet hole [illegible] of his mouth thro[illegible] Mr. Collins [illegible] since Thursday, [illegible] was in the house [illegible] family being at Ash[illegible] is evident that he had [illegible] thirty-six hours when [illegible] body was somewhat [illegible] volver was found tigh[illegible] right hand, with three [illegible] although one shot had [illegible] other revolver, loaded, [illegible] left side, together with [illegible] that he had determined [illegible] one means or another, and [illegible] his body showed that all p[illegible] been made for the fatal shot.

Since the Ashtabula disa[illegible] quite melancholy, and there [illegible] no doubt but what he took [illegible] under the influence of an ab[illegible] He testified before the Ohio [illegible] Committee Wednesday afternoo[illegible] ing unusual was discovered in [illegible] demeanor. It is stated that h[illegible] his resignation to Mr. Newell, [illegible] Manager of the road, a few days a[illegible] was not accepted, remarking that [illegible] been connected with the railroad c[illegible] for the past thirty years, and it h[illegible] been his greatest aim to insure the safety of passengers traveling over the Lake Shore Railway, by keeping the bridges and tracks in perfect condition, and now since the accident he had been blamed for the falling of the Ashtabula bridge. The fact that no blame has ever been attached to Mr. Collins, as he had had nothing to do with the planning or erection of this bridge, would go to show that his mind was unsettled, and that the accident at Ashtabula continually preyed upon his mental faculties, he having wept like a child when he first witnessed the wreck of the fallen bridge. He was of that sensitive temperament that he probably felt that he was looked upon as being in some way responsible for the falling of the bridge, when he was no doubt blameless in every respect. No other cause is known for the suicide.

## THE COMPROMISE BILL.

### Congressional Caucuses on the Subject—Senator Morton's Course Approved by Indiana Republicans.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The Republican members of the Senate had a caucus this morning on the joint committee's bill for counting the electoral votes. The bill is not to be made a subject of formal caucus action or dictation. There were very few speakers.

The Democratic Senators had a similar caucus. Nothing was said in opposition to the bill.

Senator Morton has received the following dispatch:

INDIANAPOLIS, January 19, 1877.

*Hon. Oliver P. Morton:*

At a caucus of Republican members of the Legislature to-night your course in withholding your consent from the compromise plan was unanimously approved. The opposition to it was decided and earnest. Speaker Overmyer presided.

(Signed) E. W. HALFORD.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Prominent Democrats of the House, while favoring the plan of the joint committee as a basis for the settlement of the electoral question, say that a member of their party will introduce an amendment before giving it their support. The amendment is in the direction of a judicial feature of the bill. The Democratic caucus to-morrow will further consult upon the subject, and probably arrive at a conclusion as to the course they will pursue. There are many more members of both parties who do not give the bill their unqualified approval than there are members who unconditionally approve it. All want the subject fully discussed before final action. The general impression is that both Houses will agree upon some plan for settling all questions connected with the electoral votes.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Senator Morton will to-morrow deliver a speech in opposition to the joint committee's bill on the count of the electoral vote.

It is ascertained to-day that the President has said it is his intention to sign the bill providing for counting the electoral vote in case it passes both Houses of Congress.

### Mr. Wheeler Declines.

NEW YORK, January 20.—W. A. Wheeler declines to express an opinion on the Compromise bill.

### The Black Hills.

YANKTON, D. T., January 20.—An informal joint session of the two Houses of the Dakota Legislature was held this afternoon to listen to an address made by parties representing the interests of the people in the Black Hills concerning their resources, interests and wants. Prof. Henckle presented an accurate map of the entire mining region, made from actual surveys, and showing the location of all the chief claims, accompanied with statistics as to their richness. General Dawson, the revenue officer located there, and Dr. W. C. Meyer, publisher of a newspaper, also made addresses. The latter is on his way to Washington to urge legislation there. The statements were all unqualified as to the richness in mineral wealth, quality of soil and extent of the timber.

# THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

## The Investigations at Washington.

## Testimony About Chandler's Campaign Dispatches.

## Members of the Louisiana Returning Board Examined.

## NICHOLLS' GOVERNMENT AFTER THE STATE TAXES.

### THE INVESTIGATIONS.

### Looking into the Conduct of the Election Campaign.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Before the committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House, Oswin D. Roberts, cashier of the Second National Bank of New York, exhibited two certificates of deposit by Z. Chandler, one for $3,000 and the other for $2,000. They were made payable on his own order on the return of the certificates. The endorsement read "Pay S. B. Packard or order. Z. Chandler."

G. W. Patridge, private secretary of Z. Chandler, in reply to a question by Representative Field, produced copies of letters, which were privately examined by the committee. Two of the letters were read and put in evidence. They were written by J. B. Stockton at New Orleans, November 11, and were to the effect that if steps were taken immediately, the affidavits of ten or twelve thousand Republican voters could be obtained showing that they were deprived of the exercise of the ballot by violence and intimidation. The writer was chief Deputy Marshal. He says: "If you could send a trusty person here with funds, or authorize some one to draw for such sum as may be needed to have proper testimony taken throughout the bull-dozed parishes, such testimony could be piled up of fraud and outrages so damnable as to preclude the possibility of any President taking his seat who was elected by such frauds." The other letter was dated Greensboro, November 29, and was from T. B. Keogh, in which he says, addressing Zach. Chandler, that he had done what he could towards getting up evidence of illegal voting in North Carolina, and that a fair count would show the election of the Republican ticket. He was so crippled in means that he could not afford to furnish the means of establishing fraud.

Several other letters on the political situation were read. One was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1877.

*John T. Cramer, Thomasville, N. C.:*

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 15th has been received, and contents noted. What you state in relation to North Carolina and other Southern States I fully believe is entirely correct. It would have been a great national calamity to the South as well as the North had Tilden succeeded in getting himself elected President. No man who countenances and uses the means he has to promote his own election should ever be intrusted with such great and responsible trusts as are given to the Chief Executive of this nation. The sooner such turbulent Tilden Democracy gets down and accepts the situation the better for the country.

Very truly yours,

Z. CHANDLER, Chairman.

The telegrams sent from and received by Z. Chandler were destroyed; did not think there was anything in them about furnishing money or troops.

Thos. C. Joynder, telegraph operator at Franklin, N. C., remembered hearing messages going through. So far as he could remember they were signed "Chandler" and addressed "Thos. B. Keogh," and were to the effect, "We think Hayes elected, but if [illegible] your State," and "We think [illegible] your State." [illegible] matter of record and [illegible] been made to inspect the report of the Returning Board and to take copies of the records.

Mr. Field said the fact that the records were not here was not the fault of the committee, who had the right by oral inquiry to find out their character, and it was perfectly competent to ask what were in these papers.

The committee overruled Mr. Lawrence's objection. Yeas—Lawrence and McDill. Nays—Field, Marsh, Tucker and Knott.

The witness had no recollection whether the record he refused to produce showed the whole number of votes cast in Louisiana, and could not recollect that he knew a single man who voted contrary to his wishes because of intimidation.

Representative Field remarked that witness was refusing to answer categorical questions, and he would move to make the fact known to the House.

General Anderson, a member of the Returning Board, testified that there was no objection to Dr. Kennedy becoming a member of the board because he was not a gentleman, but because the members did not approve of his appointment. Witness favored supplying the vacancy, and spoke to several persons about taking the place. Two-thirds of the votes thrown out were for the Tilden electors. A great many affidavits charging intimidation and fraud were sworn to in New Orleans, but the majority were sworn to outside that city.

Witness was asked—Do you mean to say that in every instance where the vote was rejected the return, when you obtained possession of it, contained either a statement of the suspension of the election, that there had been intimidation, or an affidavit to that effect?

A.—Yes, where there had been intimidation or fraud, or some illegal practice. These statements and affidavits he believed were in the office of the Secretary of State of Louisiana. He thought the Kellogg electors had received 75,000 and the McEnery electors 71,000 votes. The Returning Board filed the result of the canvass on the 5th of December, but kept the papers until the 5th of January, the board having in the meantime to canvass the vote for State officers and members of Congress.

The committee adjourned till Monday.

### LOUISIANA.

### The Political Muddle.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—In obedience to the orders of Gen. Augur, the State Librarian, who was deposed yesterday by the appointee of Nicholls' Secretary of State, was to-day reinstated by the Nicholls authorities.

L. J. Baron, of Natchitoches parish, left the Republican House to-day, and was sworn in and seated in the Democratic House.

### The President Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The Republican members of Congress from Louisiana, who yesterday called upon the President and had a conversation with him about Louisiana affairs, express themselves perfectly satisfied with the result of their interview, the President having indicated no change in politics regarding the two State Governments.

### Tax Collectors Enjoined.

Information has been received here that the Nicholls Government of Louisiana, through Judge Houston, has enjoined the old Kellogg State tax collectors from turning over their moneys to the Kellogg State collector, Johnson, who was returned elected. These collectors are now in New Orleans for the purpose of making their final returns from their several parishes.

General Augur having yesterday reinstated the old State librarian removed by Nicholls, it is believed by Louisiana Republicans in Washington that the proper maintenance of the status quo will require interposition by the national authority in the collector case as well as in that of the librarian. The moneys are required to subsist the charity hospital, the public schools and the administration of the State. Marshal Pitkin has just presented the matter to the President, and urged that to maintain both the status quo and to conserve these public moneys from being squandered action should be promptly taken by him.

### The Morrison Committee

returned from New Orleans, and will resume their session in Washington to-morrow morning. Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, will be the first witness.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Telegraph Manager Barnes returned this morning. It is understood the Sergeant-at-Arms leaves on Monday with Casenave and Kenner, of the Returning Board.

It was reported Saturday afternoon that Legislative warrants to the amount of $80,000 were cashed by prominent Republicans.

At a conference of Republican leaders held to-night all differences of opinion were amicably adjusted, and it is thought prominent party men, both here and in Washington, will henceforth work harmoniously together.

Four Packard Metropolitans heretofore concealed in the Supreme Court building, and evidently a party of observation, were detected on Saturday night, and at 2 this (Sunday) morning the building was reinforced by Col. Angur's battalion of militia. The men, it is said, confessed that their instructions were to take advantage of an unguarded moment to recapture the building.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

## Opinions Concerning the Compromise Plan.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

### An Unconstitutional Device.

We are not disposed to find fault with the plan of counting the vote adopted by the Conference Committee, but it is no little humiliation, after the worship which has been lavished upon the Constitution, to find that we are compelled, in a very ordinary emergency, to resort to a device which has no savor of constitutionality about it. As far as the Constitution provides for counting the electoral vote, it provides that this shall be done without any assistance or intervention of the Supreme Court. This objection, however, is only on the question of form, and we have always insisted that the Constitution was a total blank as far as regarded any provision for obviating a dead-lock between the two Houses. If both Houses are willing to renounce that right, on which each has insisted, of a separate veto on the counting of any vote, by agreeing to give the casting vote to the Supreme Court, we believe that the country would acquiesce in it. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine any way out of the difficulty except by making concessions, and by agreeing to admit the voice of a tribunal which has the advantage over either House of Congress that its decisions can not be known beforehand.

(From the Philadelphia Public Record.)

### A Measure of Patriotism.

It seems to us, further, a measure of patriotism and of peace—a measure designed to thwart, and to be capable of thwarting, if consummated, the mad purpose of selfish partisans to substitute force for fairness, and to let angry passion instead of calm reason rule the hour.

(From the Richmond Whig.)

### Insures a Fair Count.

It will probably insure a peaceable result, and, what is of greater importance, a fair count. We cannot dogmatically assume that we are right and our enemies wrong about everything, and that the Senate must yield implicitly to the dicta of the House. That the law is not absolutely clear is manifest from the fact that we differ amongst ourselves as to its construction. Under such circumstances we are prepared to commend the wisdom and patriotism of the joint committee in suggesting the plan proposed.

(From the Albany Evening Journal.)

### "The Creature of Congress."

The plan of the Joint Committee for counting the electoral vote is entitled to the candid and considerate judgment of the [illegible]'s motive is excellent; its pur[illegible]able; its method reasonably fair, [illegible]s such as are inherent in any [illegible] makeshift for a special emer[illegible] is undoubtedly inspired by an [illegible] patriotic desire to bridge over [illegible]sant difficulty, and to reach a [illegible]ceptable solution of an unforta[illegible]plication. But, beyond all this, [illegible] involves an assertion of power [illegible] repugnant to the spirit and intent [illegible]stitution. The commission which [illegible]shes is the mere creature of Con[illegible] derives all its authority from [illegible] Whatever power it possesses [illegible] possesses. In other words, the [illegible]mes the right on the part of Con[illegible]set itself up as a returning board, [illegible]thority to override the lawful action [illegible]ates. Such an agreement may be [illegible] way out of the present difficulty, [illegible] involves a dangerous assumption, [illegible]ught to be well considered.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

### Better than Civil War.

[illegible] not a perfect scheme, but it is better [illegible] civil war; better than the Mexican [illegible] of duplicate Governments; better than [illegible]ongation of the strife; and acceptable [illegible]ly as determining the Presidential [illegible]n, but as settling the threatened vio[illegible] in Louisiana and South Carolina. The [illegible]ure is not so much a compromise as it [illegible] submission of conflicting opinions to as [illegible] tribunal as perhaps can be consti[illegible] at this time and on the very eve of the day for counting the votes. We think that, when Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Hoar, Willard and Crary unite with an equal number of Democrats in recommending this measure as one to secure a peaceful solution of the trouble, that the country generally will rejoice and heartily approve the measure.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin.)

### Better be Accepted.

Upon the whole, we are inclined to believe that the plan of the Congressional Joint Committee for counting the Presidential vote had better be accepted as the best we are likely to get, and this we think will be the judgment of the country. It is open to several objections, but it is quite impossible to imagine another which would be more satisfactory to both parties. It risks what the Republicans believe to be their just rights, but it places in equal jeopardy what the Democrats, many of them honestly, contend for as their rights. Concession and a willingness to compromise are absolutely necessary on both sides, unless we are to have an ending which would be far worse for both parties than the defeat or disappointment of either.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

### Victory All Around.

The first impulse is to say that the conservatives have triumphed over the extremists. Certainly there has been a victory for conservatism. But we incline to believe that even the extremists—those of them, at least, who are intelligent beings, as, after all, most of them are—will come to see that they gained a substantial victory by arresting each the extravagant pretensions of the other. We suspect, indeed, that it will turn out that there has been a victory all around. We should not be surprised if the Counting bill should be taken out of the field of controversy before the 1st of February.

(From the Hartford Courant.)

### Open to Conviction.

We prefer to read the debates before indicating that vote which every member of the American press considers himself entitled to upon every question in this or any other land. We do not care to denounce the bill; we are not ready to approve. It could scarcely injure the prospects of Gov. Hayes; we could hardly ask a better board of arbitration than the one proposed, but does the constitution permit submitting this subject to arbitrators?

(From the Boston Globe.)

### Will do Temporarily.

Nobody wants a precedent established for counting the electoral votes by such a process, and it is to be resorted to now only as a necessity brought upon us by the peculiar exigency of the time. Before another Presidential election we trust that the whole method of electing and of declaring the result will be revised. For the present emergency the committee's plan seems to be the best that could be devised, and it is important that it be adopted at once, because there is no time to waste and nothing to be gained by prolonged and heated discussion.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

### Yielding to a Beaten Party.

The Republican party is, someway, always doing, and is always being called upon to do that which would never be expected of any other organization. Take the present case as an example. Suppose Florida had been counted for Tilden, giving him a majority of all the electoral votes, signed and vouched for by the legal returning boards. Does any one suppose that because of alleged frauds in certain precincts, or because of an alleged erroneous decision on the part of the board legally authorized to decide, the Democrats would consent to leave the matter to arbitrators, the umpire of which should be chosen by chance or at random? By no means. They would have laughed at such a suggestion, and this even with the President of the Senate politically against them, a fact which they might feel would lessen their chances of triumph. They would have insisted upon a count according to the prima facie returns, and have afforded no opportunity to go behind those returns. And Republicans would have been expected to submit, and would have submitted. We do not insist upon going so far as this. We would be willing to furnish an opportunity to test the legality of the returns before the proper tribunal in a regular way; but the plan proposed by the joint committee seems such an unnecessary yielding of a fair advantage, such a seeming submission to the idle and revolutionary threats of a beaten party, that we cannot approve it.

(From the Providence Journal.)

### Business Men Satisfied.

The bill will satisfy the business if not the political sentiment of the country; if it is endangered, certainly if it is defeated by the Democrats, the people without much distinction of party will hold them to a strict account therefor.

(From the New York Com. Advertiser.)

### Will not Help Business.

"Give us anything that will speedily adjust the unsettled Presidential issue," is the cry of the business community. It is not a constitutional question or a question of principle with the monetary interests of the country, but a question of self-interest. This same interest made itself felt through the country some twenty-five years ago as "Union Savers." The "Compromise Measures," one of which forced every man in the community to become a slave catcher, were earnestly and eloquently indorsed by "commerce and finance," as the only panacea to save the Union. History records the mercenary humiliation of this interest to nigger-drivers, cotton, tobacco, and gunny bags. History records as well that, for ten years before the South made war on the Union, this very interest eternally urged on Congress "compromises" to conciliate the bulldozers of the slave States. The world knows the result of the humiliating "compromises." The efforts to compromise did not bring peace to the country, nor will the Compromise bill for settling the Presidential dispute harmonize the contending elements and restore confidence, and set the wheels of trade and commerce in motion.

### What Beecher Says.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "I am disinclined to it and think the power lies in the President of the Senate. That course, in my opinion, is sufficiently simple and a great deal safer. A change of the kind proposed is a step in the dark, and is liable to develop a very essential change in the method of our institutions. I greatly doubt if it should be put in practice if it would satisfy either party more than the count by the Vice President. I regard the framers of the Constitution as having debated thoroughly on both sides the propriety of allowing Congress to be the judge of the Presidential elections by the States. They foresaw the profound danger, and rejected it emphatically. We may get over the present danger by this expedient only to find ourselves in yet greater peril. It is one step toward consolidation of the Federal Government. I am jealous of State rights, though I do not believe in State sovereignty."

# FOREIGN NEWS.

## The Plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference Going Home.

## Turkey Advised Not to Persecute Christians.

### THE WAR CLOUD.

### Turkish Counter Proposals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 20.—The Grand Vizier was summoned to the palace yesterday. The Ottoman plenipotentiaries will present counter proposals to the conference, with the object of conciliation.

MOSCOW, January 20.—The Gazette, discussing the result of the conference, concludes: Europe has lowered her prestige by her compliant humor. As the Porte has refused the proposals, Europe must now enforce her original demands, instead of the modified scheme of the conference.

### The Peace Conference Ended.

LONDON, January 20.—Safvet Pasha opened the proceedings at to-day's sitting of the conference by reading a note stating that the Porte might come to an understanding with the powers on certain points of detail, but passing over in silence the proposal relative to the appointment of Governors, and instead of an international commission, proposing a local elective commission presided over by an Ottoman functionary. Finally, Safvet suggested that a settlement of the questions relating to Servia and Montenegro be reserved for ulterior decision. Thereupon Lord Salisbury declared that the Porte having refused the two chief guarantees demanded by the powers, there no longer was any common basis for discussion, and the conference therefore must be regarded at an end. General Ignatieff, the Russian plenipotentiary, spoke similarly. He declared the Porte's proposals unacceptable, and laid stress upon the responsibility resting on the Porte, and expressed a hope that Turkey would not undertake hostilities against Servia and Montenegro, but cause the position of her Christian subjects to be respected.

The conference then broke up. Lord Salisbury and General Ignatieff leave on Monday, and the other plenipotentiaries in the course of a week.

### A Pure Invention.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 20.—No circular has been issued stating or intimating that Russia could not undertake a warlike policy because Europe would not support her and might form a coalition against her. It is a pure invention.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 20.—Before the dissolution of the conference General Ignatieff spoke on behalf of the Cretans. Lord Salisbury said Europe would gladly see the Porte extend reforms to the entire territory.

### Turkish Concessions.

NEW YORK, January 21.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphs that he has learned that the Porte has intimated that soon after the closing of the conference it would spontaneously offer considerable concessions to the powers which it now refuses to yield to compulsion.

### A Threat to Turkey.

LONDON, January 22.—Dispatches from Constantinople say Gen. Ignatieff, at the meeting of the conference on Saturday, after alluding to the efforts he made to avert war, declared that if the Porte should disregard the armistice or take any action hostile to Montenegro and Servia, or if the Christian inhabitants of Turkey should be subjected to any hardships, Europe would treat such proceedings as a provocation, and would consider what course ought to be adopted. He also remarked that the European plenipotentiaries had received petitions from Christians of Macedon, Thessaly, Epirus and Crete. It had been impossible to consider these papers, as the scope of the conference was limited, but he was anxious to state that they had been received.

All plenipotentiaries have assembled at the Austrian embassy and signed a final protocol of offense. The ambassadors of the European powers have requested an audience with the Sultan for the purpose of taking their leave. The Sultan will probably receive them to-day.

## ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

### No Change in the Situation—Logan's Chances Not Improving.

SPRINGFIELD, January 20.—Five ballots to-day produced no change in the situation. Logan failed to get the three votes necessary to elect him. His friends say he will get them if the Republicans hold out long enough, but many Republicans are growing restive, and fear they may hold out so long that the Democrats and Independents will have time to coalesce and elect their man. It is not certain that Logan can control the Republicans any longer, as they cannot see where the three votes are coming from. Logan can hardly get the full Republican vote after Monday. In the meantime the Democrats are getting round to Anderson, who, in spite of bitter hostility in his own Congressional district, is likely to get the support of the entire party in caucus, which will insure his election. If the Republicans accept Mr. Plumb, uncle of one of the Independent Senators, or some other Republican acceptable to the Independents before the Democratic caucus indorses Anderson, the Republicans may save the vote in the Senate. Otherwise they probably cannot. Sixteen German members of both parties threaten to caucus to-morrow afternoon and bring out a candidate, probably Washburne. This indicates disintegration on both sides. An election is expected on Tuesday.

### Settling a Difficulty a la Bennett-May.

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 20.—Two North Carolina negroes, one Democratic and the other Republican, had a duel at Fairbluff. Each had four shots, and the result was one wounded three times dangerously, and the other wounded in the pistol arm.

## WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1877.

### Another Call for Bonds.

It is expected the Treasury will soon make another call for ten millions United States bonds.

### A Forgery.

Secretary Chandler denounces as a deliberate forgery the following alleged dispatch which has been repeatedly published, none such having ever been written or sent to him:

NEW YORK, November 8, 1876.

*To Gov. W. L. Stearns:*

Hold Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. Money and troops will be sent you.

Z. CHANDLER.

### *SUNDAY NIGHT SERMONS.*

### Thirty-third Anniversary Sermon Before the Allegheny Ladies' Tract Society—Discourse at the Third Presbyterian Church.

### Anniversary Sermon.

The thirty-third anniversary sermon before the Ladies' Tract Society, of Allegheny, was preached last night in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Swift's, on Arch street, Allegheny, by Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., pastor of the Fourth avenue Baptist church. He preached for an hour to a large and deeply interested congregation. His text is contained in the fourth chapter of John, which recites the interview of Jesus at Jacob's well with the woman of Samaria. From it he deducted lessons for Christian work. He said that no scene could be more easily realized than the one at the well, which remains to-day pretty much as when our Savior sat by its side and the woman came for water. The occasion of this interview is familiar to Bible readers. Christ must needs go through Samaria. He had never needlessly subjected Himself to hostility; in Him bigotry and foolhardy fanaticism found no exemplar, yet He must needs go through Samaria. The speaker said that at the very threshold of this interview and its great consequences he must urge upon the Tract Society the importance of improving these wayside opportunities just as Christ did, because they are of just as much consequence frequently as the so-called great opportunities of life. The truth of truths that the Church of Christ needs to learn is whole heartedness in the performance of the common duties and simple tasks of every day existence. The grandest discourse to which the stars ever listened was spoken by a weary traveler at the close of a sultry summer day sitting upon the rim of Jacob's well. The wayside opportunities should not be neglected. The Christian's work is not for parade, but should be like the nail hidden beneath the plaster of the wall, showing its effect in the stability of the whole structure. In imitating the Lord Jesus and improving the wayside opportunities Christians are only doing what the church requires of them. There are thousands outside waiting to be taught what the devil wants them to doubt and deny—the accessibility of Christ. The Christian churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny could not afford to be without the assurance of the manifestation of the accessibility of Christ.

Rev. Pearson said he liked the machinery of the Tract Society as explained in its constitution because it is simple. The visitors of the Society present the printed truth, accompany it with an oral invitation, and follow it with prayer. They go into families, adapt themselves to the household, inquire if any one is sick, and hold religious services whenever practicable. What a grand thing it is to be an embassador of this Society! Jacob when he built the well didn't know what a memorable interview would take place at it. Neither do we know what influence our deeds and words may have. There is not a door that does not invite a call, not a neglected table on which a tract cannot be laid. The catholic nature of the society is one of its greatest recommendations. Men and women of all denominations are invited to take part and assist in the work it is so nobly doing. The Baptist, with his sturdy love of the very letter of the Bible; the Presbyterian, with his position buttressed and fortified with logic; the Episcopalian, with the memories of a hundred years embalmed in majestic speech; the Congregationalist, with his love of independence, and all the rest, can unite in the work of this society. "Let the plea be to-night," said the speaker, "not how much will I give to the support of this institution, but how much am I privileged to invest for eternity."

Those who do the work of the society are doubtless often discouraged. The persons whom they visit perhaps frequently ask where clothes can be secured and relief obtained, but in this way a searching after a better life can often be prompted. Christ first awakened in the woman of Samaria a desire for lower good and elevated it. If we can pursue the same course it should be done. Give them the loaves and fishes. The gospel of bread and butter is a strong one among men. Awaken a desire. To-morrow there may be a new dress, a clean apron, a fresh face in anticipation of the appearance of the visitor. It is a step toward God. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. In that way many can be led to a higher and purer life.

The peroration of Dr. Pearson was couched in the most elegant and appropriate language. Its eloquence stirred deeply the inmost feelings of his auditors. In finishing, and in inviting contributions in aid of the Society, he asked the congregation to let giving be the index of their feelings.

### Dead Unto Sin.

At the Third Presbyterian church last evening Rev. Samuel Kellogg, late of India, preached on the subject of the effect of the death and resurrection of Christ on the believer, taking as the foundation or basis of his remarks the eleventh verse of the sixth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God, through Jesus Christ our Lord." This command of the apostle directing us to reckon ourselves dead unto sin and alive to God, to many was inexplicable. Knowing that we are all sinners and there are none of us without sin, how can we reckon ourselves dead unto sin and alive unto God? It is the Christian only who realizes the full extent of his sinful nature, and knowing that he is a sinner how can he be dead unto sin? How could the apostle thus have exhorted men to reckon themselves dead in sin and alive in God when he knows them to be sinners? The phrase he said could have no reference to our personal character, but must be accepted in a legal sense. In the death of Christ we legally and judicially became dead unto sin and alive unto God. While Christ was without sin himself yet that we might be relieved from it, he took upon him the sins of the world, and in a legal sense all mankind died with him on the cross, that is, through his death, they were rendered dead unto sin. When He died for sinners he became dead unto sin, and through His death, He having taken upon himself our sins, we likewise reckon ourselves "dead unto sin, but alive unto God in Jesus Christ our Lord." While Christ was himself sinless, yet having taken our sins upon himself, in order that we might be dead unto sin, He was closely connected with the sins of the world, which he expiated in his death on the cross, and through Him we are in a legal and judicial sense dead unto sin. Death was the penalty of sin, and that penalty was paid by the death of Christ, whereupon the entire body of His believing people were with Him rendered dead unto sin, and by His resurrection unto life His people were made alive unto God. The Christian therefore being dead unto sin must give up all sinful practices and live for God. While relieved in a legal sense from the consequences of the sin which Christ died to atone, we are made joint heirs with Him in His inheritance. The subject, although ably handled, was too metaphysical for the common mind to grasp, understandingly, and the discourse was too strongly doctrinal to interest the masses.

### Petroleum.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, January 20.—The *Derrick* says: Opening $3.60, advanced to $3.62¾, declined to $3.55, and closed with $3.55¾ freely bid for old certificates, and $3.56¾ for dated to-morrow and Monday. The final sale was of 1,000 barrels certificates dated Monday at $3.56¼. There is no change in the shipment trade, but little being done, and that quietly. The quotations were $3.72½a3.75, the latter being for Oil City delivery. Sales 48,000.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The export demand is in abeyance, and prices are wholly nominal. There are small lots of refined reported offered from second hands as low as 25a26c. Refiners held to the recent quoted figures. The following are the quotations of New York delivery: crude at 14½c in bulk and 17½c in barrels; city naphtha 14½c in shipping order. Refined in barrels is quoted at 26 3-4c for spot and cases at 30a33c; at Philadelphia refined is 26 3-4c, and at Baltimore 26 3-4c.

ROUSEVILLE, January 20.—Petroleum quiet; $3.62½.

TIDIOUTE, January 20.—Market quiet; held at about $3.70.

TITUSVILLE, January 20.—Petroleum very quiet and dull; nothing doing; about $3.55a3.60.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Petroleum quiet; crude 12½c; S. W. 26¾c; cases 30c, sales none.

PARKERS, January 20.—Petroleum steady; United $3.55⅝. No inquiry for shipment; nominally $3.77 1-2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE WILL OFFER

During the present season unequalled bargains in the following goods:

PLAIN SUITINGS, 12½ CENTS.
PLAIN KNICKERBOCKERS, 15 CENTS.
PLAIN CCASHMERES, 20 CENTS.
NEW BROCADES, 25 CENTS.
NEW BROCADES, 30 CENTS.
All new and Popular Colors.

An extra bargain on lot of

ENGLISH BROCADES

At 37½c, former price 62½c.

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A large and complete stock of

SHEETINGS

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.

QUILTS,

Honey Comb, Crochet and Marsailles.

TABLE LINEN,

Turkey, Cardinal, Green, Loom and Linen Damasks.

TOWELS,

Hock, Loom, Diel and Damask, Plain and Fancy styles.

We have added to our stock

Hamburg Embroideries.

Prices at all times the lowest.

JNO. L. MOORHOUSE

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RITER & CONLEY,

55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers and Builders of

Iron Mill Buildings,

ROOF FRAMES,

Bridges, Boilers,

OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES

And all kinds of

HEAVY IRON PLATE WORK.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

COPPER WORK.

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SHELDON & COMPANY,

8 Murray street, New York.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 31, 1876.

ROBERT J. ANDERSON, President.
REDMOND J. GRACE, Vice President and General Agent.
W. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer.
JOHN R. GLONINGER, Secretary.
Office—No. 64 Fourth avenue, second floor.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Capital | | $100,000 00 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Cash in hands of Treasurer, in bank and collections | $ 19,760 68 | |
| Bond and Mortgage and Interest | 108,757 25 | |
| Real Estate | 25,128 24 | |
| Hull and Cargo Premiums | 3,027 90 | |
| Loans on Collateral | 11,614 74 | |
| Balance due by Agents | 3,885 50 | |
| Personal Property | 1,296 11 | |
| | $173,470 42 | |
| RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876. | | |
| Fire and Hull Premiums | $65,907 75 | |
| Interest and Rents | 10,409 30 | |
| | | $ 76,317 05 |
| DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD. | | |
| Commission and Reinsurance | $11,417 86 | |
| Return Premiums | 8,178 07 | |
| State and other Taxes | 2,372 00 | |
| Salaries, Rent, Traveling and adjustment Expenses | 9,368 29 | |
| Losses of 1875, $4,230; of 1876, $17,402.10 | 21,632 10 | |
| Interest on Mortgage on Real Estate, since paid off | 1,132 30 | |
| Profit and Loss | 630 84 | |
| | | $ 55,242 06 |
| | | $ 21,074 99 |
| Balance December 31, 1875 | $162,395 43 | |
| Deduct Dividends Nos. 6 and 7 | 10,000 00 | |
| | | 152,395 43 |
| | | $173,470 42 |
| Total Liabilities Exclusive of Capital | | 51,121 77 |
| Surplus as to Policy Holders | | $122,348 65 |

o13

STATEMENT

OF THE

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

From January 1st to December 31st, 1876.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 13th Section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital authorized and paid in | | $ 100,000 00 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bonds and Mortgages | $104,000 34 | |
| Bills Receivable | 14,519 00 | |
| Cash in Bank | 35,109 48 | |
| Pittsburgh School Bonds | 3,000 00 | |
| Allegheny Water Bonds | 5,000 00 | |
| National Bank Stock | 6,200 00 | |
| Real Estate | 9,181 33 | |
| Uncollected Premiums | 2,779 30 | |
| | | $ 183,786 46 |
| RECEIPTS AND BALANCES. | | |
| Premiums Received | $ 19,273 02 | |
| Interest and Commissions Received | 14,007 64 | |
| Unpaid Dividends | 200 00 | |
| Balance Jan. 1, 1876 | 81,455 50 | |
| | | $ 114,935 16 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | |
| Dividends Nos. 16 and 17 | $ 18,000 00 | |
| Fire Losses Paid | 7,256 81 | |
| State and City Taxes | 941 17 | |
| Salaries and Expenses | 3,636 47 | |
| Return Premiums | 246 78 | |
| Commission on Premiums | 565 80 | |
| | | $ 31,146 70 |
| Balance above Capital | | $ 83,789 46 |
| Capital paid in | | 100,000 00 |
| | | $ 183,789 46 |
| Outstanding Risks | | 1,967,938 22 |
| Unearned Premiums | | 25,417 20 |
| Interest Due and Accrued | | 2,772 53 |
| Adjusted Losses not due | | 3,842 29 |
| Other Debts | | None. |

o13 JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

MARKET STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN ENTIRE NEW LINES OF

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BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AT OLD PRICES.

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Having reshipped part of our stock by rail, we are now prepared to fill all orders promptly.

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Entirely New Stock at Old Prices.

SILKS in all the Newest Shades.
Large Stock of VELVETS, VELVETEENS and PLUSHES, at greatly Reduced Prices.
IRISH POPLINS at 75 cents, worth $1.25.
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County Controller.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49½.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 102½.

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 106⅛.

DEMOCRATIC New York proves to be dangerously in debt, the amount of the city's indebtedness reported to the Legislature aggregating $145,000,000, or about one-ninth of the total valuation of the city. The increase has been steadily continued for the last ten years, and the question is now how to get rid of it.

THE telegrams, Returning Board papers and about everything else needed are to be given up to the Congressional committees, and we shall soon know what the revealments are. Of course both parties will go through the telegraphic records of the canvass for what they may discover. If rumor is reliable, some interesting developments may be looked for.

PHILADELPHIA is fully embarked in her Mayoralty canvass. The present Mayor, Mr. STOKELY, is the Republican candidate, and the Democrats are trying to develop what in this city is usually called a citizens' movement. Mr. CRAVEN is the candidate proposed, and they are just now arranging to bring him out in good style. It is not thought that there will be any serious difficulty in re-electing STOKELY.

THE impression is somewhat prevalent that Turkey did not come out of the conference with diminished honors; but, on the contrary, holding a stronger moral position than ever before. She is the representative of the permanency of treaty rights, and so stands among the advocates of the sanctity of agreements. She may be forced into war, and her armies beaten, but diplomatically she has come out the best.

SENATOR WALLACE delayed sending his orders to the *Post* as to what position it should take on the electoral bill, and it was at sea, in consequence. Its outside editor had the ungracious duty of endeavoring to make his readers believe that he was saying something, and at the same time preserving a strictly non-committal attitude. WALLACE must be more prompt hereafter. We will be compelled to remind him of his duty in the premises.

WHATEVER of merit or demerit may attach to the bill sent from this city to Mr. SPANG, a Democratic member from Bedford county, to exempt all suburban property used for agricultural or horticultural purposes, it ought to have been sent to one of our own members, and to have been openly and fairly developed. We simply inform such of our readers as are interested in the subject that such a bill is pending in committee, of the Legislature, at Harrisburg. Judge SUTTON is said to be its author.

AMONG the professionals opinions seem to be equally divided as to the power of Congress to appoint a commission to settle electoral differences, and as to the expediency of the same. The division line is generally that of politics. We entertain no doubt that the commercial and monied classes, who have been alarmed and worried at the confusion and turmoil, prefer anything to farther agitation. It is not, with them, a question of principle, so much as of business. Still, we will soon be at the bottom of the question.

THE ceremonies attending the proclamation of Queen VICTORIA as Empress of India, at Delhi, aside from the military display, were tame, rather than imposing. The proclamation was merely Queen VICTORIA'S announcement, published in the London *Gazette* last August, of her assumption of the title of Empress of India. After this another functionary read a translation of the document. Then followed a flourish of trumpets, the elevation of the Royal standard, and its salutation by the troops, closing with one hundred and one artillery salvos, a rattling of *feu de joie*, thrice repeated from the infantry troops, a short oration by the Viceroy (explaining *why* VICTORIA has taken the Imperial title in India), and a good deal of lively military music. Not at Delhi only, but also in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other great cities, was the proclamation made. There will be a large increase of members of the Order of the Star of India, which was established to compliment high and mighty persons in Hindostan, and an order of knighthood, to be called the Order of the Indian Empire, is to be instituted forthwith, in addition to the orders of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, and the Star of India. So closes a rather singular pageant. It answered, however, for a formal announcement of the realization of the Queen's ambition.

APROPOS of the Democratic denial of the correctness of the return of the Louisiana Returning Board is the report of Mr. DITTY, of Maryland, who went to New Orleans to join in inspecting the count. This gentleman was a Democrat till 1875, and a Confederate. He shows that the Louisiana election law was passed with the concurrence of both parties, and that the necessity for it was recognized by both; that he believed the Returning Board discharged its duties faithfully and honestly, under the provisions of the law, and that the evidence was clearly in favor of its action. In giving the grounds of his belief in the justness of the decisions of the board, he shows that large numbers of negroes have moved into Louisiana from Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas, whence they were driven out by the shot-gun policy, while many whites have moved out of the State, thus leaving it strongly Republican. He strengthens this affirmation by furnishing statistics of population which go to show that, even in a reasonably fair election, after making allowance for the milder form of intimidation and for legitimate persuasion, the State even then would have gone Republican by 15,000 or 20,000 majority. The Democratic argument that the negroes have been converted to Democracy he treats as too absurd for serious notice. Upon this point he says: "The colored voters of Louisiana, and I might say of the South, have not been converted, but, on the contrary, except in very rare instances, remain as firmly Republican as ever under the powerful influences of gratitude and fear, for the majority fully believe that the return to power of the Democrats means their re-enslavement." This testimony is from as unprejudiced a person as could probably have been selected; and it is important as showing the utter worthlessness of the Democratic howl.

THE press of the country, except such as directly in the bondholders' interest, are decided in their expressions against any attempt to prevent the passage of the silver bill in the Senate by substituting another bill in its place. Says one journal, referring to Senator SHERMAN'S effort to postpone the House bill: "Had the House bill been hampered with details about the desirability of which there might be a reasonable difference of opinion, this postponement might be excused; but, as the bill merely restores the old silver dollar where it was—that is making it co-equal with the gold dollar—without prescribing the extent to which it shall be coined or giving it any uses it did not originally enjoy, there can be no reason in further delay, unless it be a desire to pander to the special interests of a favored class of bondholders. Unless Mr. JOHN SHERMAN wishes to place himself in the attitude of a leader in the bondholders' interests, and commit himself to their payment in a more exclusive and temporarily more valuable currency than they agreed to take, he will abandon his purpose of retarding the passage of the bill, and also of reporting a substitute that does not meet the popular demand. It is senseless to await the report of the Silver Commission, which is now understood to be considering merely the question of international agreement upon a silver standard." We fully coincide with this. There is not enough difference between Senator SHERMAN'S bill and the one pending to occasion any hesitation in passing the House bill.

### THE GIVE-UP.

The more the new electoral bill is considered, the worse it appears. A more complete and absolute let-down on the Republican side cannot be imagined. It embodies a complete surrender to the Democracy of precedent, principle, and advantage, and from having no hope whatever of the Presidency, it gives the Democracy the advantage of position. This may be clearly seen when the following facts are considered: 1. Whatever claims the House may have urged for effect, there can be no doubt that the precedents were utterly against either House by itself preventing the count of the vote of a State when the credentials were regular. This rule settled beyond dispute the count of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana for HAYES. Oregon, which may be called exceptional, had already been practically given up, it being in proof that the Republican electors had a majority of the votes, and GROVER'S action, besides being associated with bribery, being against the precedents established by both parties in other States. Thus this precedent is for HAYES. 2. There can be no ultimate dispute that where the two Houses, voting separately fail to agree as to the counting of the vote, the President of the Senate had the power to decide the question at issue. So much is clearly established by precedent. A Democratic President of the Senate exercised this power, and so that party of all others, cannot deny it. In these two things is the dec[illegible] case that may ari[illegible]

The weakness [illegible] the circumstances, [illegible] It has been the polic[illegible] to utter violent thre[illegible] deeds for effect, but it [illegible] admitted by them, tha[illegible] hope to hold their [illegible] Republicans were firm[illegible] care for principle, or [illegible] tion, it is absurd to [illegible] of the old tenets of [illegible] was the inviolability of the [illegible] they openly violated that [illegible] but a few days since, by order [illegible] rest of the Louisiana Returnin[illegible] Thus, careless of precedent or c[illegible] tency, they have been and are a[illegible] one point—the capture, by fair me[illegible] foul, of the Presidency. In an emerg[illegible] like that, to put aside the Constitutio[illegible] gratify them is to Mexicanize the Gov[illegible]ment completely. It is not entirely su[illegible]prising that two or three Republicans o[illegible] the committee yielded to the temptation, but it will be surprising if the affair works through. The Republican party wants peace, but it believes in the scriptural rule—"First just, then peaceable." It will not be likely to forget, when its rights are betrayed, whether this should be done directly or indirectly.

### THE "PLAN."

In the brief time the electoral bill has been before the country, it has developed that it is entirely unacceptable to thinking people, who are not governed by special interests. Its rejection is on the score of principle, and not of expediency. It is not by any means clear, that the result, under the plan would not be the election of HAYES; but the feeling among honest Republicans is, that his election is not desired by unconstitutional means. Hence it is proposed to retain Constitutional methods,—or at least to oppose those that are absolutely unconstitutional. The Democratic papers have cautiously received the decision, realizing that it might spoil their good fortune to be too jubilant. The Republican press is of one accord in denouncing the plan, as a complete surrender to the Democrats. The leading lawyers of the country, including WILLIAM M. EVARTS, are decidedly of the opinion that the plan is decidedly unconstitutional. What, then, shall follow? Senator EDMUNDS proposes to push the bill to a passage, if possible, and will make an argument on its constitutionality. CONKLING will follow in the same line, his health being sufficiently restored for him to make an argument, just now. MORTON will stand against them, and will sturdily support the prevailing Republican view, that the plan is unconstitutional. It is doubtful if it will pass the Senate, and if it does it will be by a very small majority, and we regard it as reasonably certain that President GRANT will veto it. So the "plan" has little chance of ever becoming a law.

We have no disposition to give voice to the suspicions that have been expressed, touching the reasons that may have actuated the Republican portion of the committee in yielding so much to the Democracy. There are those who have not been included in these unfavorable rumors who yet signed the report. How they could have been so blinded is passing strange. The Democratic attempt to show that they have made concessions is a blank failure. It has been declared that they believe TILDEN elected, and by agreeing to to this plan put his election in jeopardy. We doubt whether there is an honest minded Democrat, who has been at the pains to carefully study the law and facts, who believes for a single moment that TILDEN was honestly elected. Hence any concessions under the pretence put forth, are mere blinds. They have claimed that the House has the right by its objection, to throw certain States out of the count; and this that they have conceded. As they have not a syllable in law, or a single fact as a precedent to sustain this view, it may be set down that it too is made for effect. They claim that at all events Oregon gives them the vote needed, and that this plan endangers that. Such is not the fact. They have nothing upon which to base a solid claim to CRONIN'S vote. All the precedents are against them and this excuse amounts to nothing. They therefore surrender no principle, and yield no right that has ever been recognized. They shrewdly make a pretence of dissatisfaction; but we venture that when the issue comes these yielding patriots will vote for the plan.

What then of the Republican side? It has surrendered every point, and gone over into the enemy's camp on every principle contained in this question. 1. The plan contains a rule which, while it goes back of the face of the returns, to determine their validity, does so only in cases affecting the Republican candidates. The reference of the double returns to the Court of Arbitration, involves the principle of going back of the face of the returns, to ascertain their validity. And this must be done by ascertaining which received the honest, fair, unintimidated vote of the people. Except in the fraudulent case of Oregon, every Republican return from the contested States is *prima facie* regular; and as such have the same right to stand as those of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and other States, where gross intimidation has been proven. Yet when once the authority is claimed to go behind the returns, a fair application of the principle requires the right to go behind *all* returns. This is not allowed under the plan; but only those returns which come from Republican States are allowed to be investigated. The outrageous unfairness of this concession is palpable. If there was any principle involved in not going behind the face of returns, it applied as well in one case as the other. If there was no principle involved, common fairness required the equal application of the rule.

2. The surrender of the control over decisions by the President of the Senate was a concession which we believe the Senate has no right to make. Even the language of the Constitution admits the inference that the President of the Senate shall make the count. He opens the certificates, and they shall be counted,—what? Why the certificates he opens. That he is required, under this, to open every package that comes, purporting to be certificates does not follow. But assume that this shall be done,—what then? All the precedents show that the President of the Senate has the ultimate right of decision. Even were it submitted to the joint assembly which of the two returns should be accepted, they would not, as matters now are, agree in their decision; and this of itself would throw the decision on the President of the Senate. Yet under the plan all this is surrendered. 3. The Democracy are even given an undue advantage in the selection from the Supreme Court. There are three Democrats and six Republicans in that body. Yet two Democrats and two Republicans are singled out to be so much of the court, and the fifth is to be selected in some undefined way. It is rumored that Chief Justice WAITE refuses to serve, were he within the scope of choice. Thus they have the lion's share in that direction.

All else aside, the central fact in this entire controversy is, that under the Constitution and precedents, TILDEN had no prospects whatever of the Presidency. It was simply the right of Republicans to stand right there. Had the Democrats possessed their advantage they would not have yielded an inch. As it is, the committee so far yielded as to ignore the Constitution, and adopt a plan totally revolutionary, giving to one man, yet to be indicated the power to set aside the choice of the people. It is simply a gross outrage, and should be defeated.

### OLE BULL'S HYMENEAL JOYS.

[illegible]sistence, receiving [illegible] on their return last fall from Norway, whither Mrs. Bull had gone during the summer for the express purpose of bringing back her recreant lord, whose arrival proves a signal for all the old, and some new, stories to be raked up.

It will be remembered that they were twice married, whether on account of the gentleman's having gone through the process so many times before that it required an unusual amount of tying up to give a realizing sense of the situation (he has been married four times), or because, their first marriage taking place in Norway, they felt bound to repeat the performance for the satisfaction of their friends here, is not known.

The second ceremony was rendered particularly impressive by Mrs. Thorpe, who quietly, but emphatically, assumed the role of mother-in-law by interrupting the minister just before the ceremony was concluded.

"Hold up there!" exclaimed Mrs. Thorpe, and the minister "held up." "I want them pronounced wife and man," said Mrs. T., decidedly, "and not man and wife."

"But, my dear madam," said the embarrassed clergyman, "such is not the custom, and——"

"That for the custom!" exclaimed the mother-in-law, snapping her fingers; "it's got to be done."

The minister stammered a moment more, and then, remarking that he supposed it made no difference, obeyed the order given him, and to the great satisfaction of the triumphant Mrs. Thorpe, the couple were proclaimed

"WIFE AND MAN."

Being married, of course, involved a wedding trip. They therefore tripped it, and returned in a short space of time to give a grand reception, which in gorgeousness, glitter, and gayety has never been surpassed here.

All the 600, in their best rags, and jags, and some in velvet gowns, were there, while music, flowers, lights, wedding presents, and a conglomeration of refreshments, reporters, plate, colored waiters, bands of music, and sprinkling of guests from Chicago, gave added tone to the recherche entertainment.

About the rooms, in

ROYAL ROBES OF PURPLE VELVET,

relieved with costly lace, decked with diamonds and cameos (the ornaments of a meek and quiet spirit), her monarchial head adorned with a purple plume, sailed (the skeleton of the feast) Mrs. Thorpe, and following in her wake, dressed with half the elegancy, her daughter, whose slight figure was clad in white silk, relieved by unbride-like pink, her only jewelry a pin of the prince's-feather shape, composed of large translucent pearls.

The hero of the occasion, Ole Bull, who could pat his father-in-law or father-in-law's father on the head without showing any disrespect for superior age, gazed at the assemblage with a "monarch-of-all-I-survey" air extremely aggravating. The other gentlemen of the family, subordinate as ever, dressed quietly in black, sat in very quiet corners in a very quiet way. The guests danced to the music, drank the Roman punch, devoured the refreshments, discussed their entertainers, and when they departed didn't they talk! Among other insinuations that ran rife at the tea parties of solitary spinsters and church sociables was one to the effect that previous to the wedding Mrs. Thorpe, of Spiritualistic tendencies, was so anxious to have Ole Bull in the family in some capacity, that she thought of spiritualizing Mr. T., as she would a cimex lectularis, in order that she might be at liberty to gather the prize to herself if her daughter couldn't succeed, but Thorpe the elder "smelt (insect) powder and flew away" for a time, and so she boldly took the Bull by the horns, and finally succeeded in matrimonially yoking him to "Sara." The latter shut her eyes to the man, and married the musician, to have them speedily opened, as was claimed, by a succession of small tyrannies that roused the indignation of her friends and brought the justly deserved wrath of a mother-in-law upon his head, who had now found that to get

A WHITE ELEPHANT INTO THE FAMILY

was one thing, and to manage him afterward another. But Mrs. T. was equal to the emergency, and soon made Ole vow that next time he would follow Adam's example and marry a lone orphan.

Finally the atmosphere became so warm, and family discord grated so harshly on his susceptible ear, that he fled to his ancestral domains in Norway and left his wife behind him, subject to the commands of her maternal parent. After a time he sent for her to come to him with her infant daughter; but down came the despotic foot of Grandma Thorpe to flatten out the project. "Sara might go if she were silly enough;" but the ocean should never roll between her and her "little pet lamb" (pet Bull, she meant), and if Sara went she would go to. But at last

SARA WENT ALONE,

and from that time up to the present that unhappy young woman has been pendulating between the two countries, importing her husband once in a while to remind the world she is not a "grass widow." In appearance Mrs. Bull is of medium height, very slight, with dark hair and eyes, and rather pale, neither pretty or stylish, but very refined, well educated, and an excellent pianiste, proficient in French and Norwegian, and now engaged in translating a work from the latter language. Her greatest charm is a very sweet voice in speaking, and manners that disarm her enemies and make her many warm friends.

Her maternal parent, in her looks, is more striking than lovely; nut-brown hair, light eyes, and strongly marked features. She possesses an indomitable will and self-satisfaction, not always charming to contemplate or come in contact with. Especially in the late Centennial movement, when a favorite little trick with her was to nominate a "chairwoman," and when the motion was seconded, to calmly place a chair directly in front of the newly-made officer, seat herself in it, and bulldoze the business by remarking: "Ladies, the first thing to be discussed is," etc.

During his present visit to this country, Ole Bull has spent most of the time with his wife, in Boston, where he has many intimate friends, among them Longfellow, with whom they spent Christmas. Their next move will be to come here, where they expect to spend the remainder of the winter.

"Baby Bull," as she is yet called, is a bright, rosy-faced little thing, with a striking resemblance in feature to her respected papa.

"TRET."

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The colossal nuisance of the hour—Constitutional expounders.

—Watterson is said to be one of the best dressed men in the House.

—Eugenie, the ex-Empress of France, is called "the Widow Bonaparte."

—Only 253 divorces in San Francisco last year. What a golden field for lawyers!

—Everybody is predicting an "early spring." A good many have experienced "late falls."

—The chromo has broken out in England. Popular publications are the first to be affected.

—Is it not about time for the growers to announce that the peach crop for '77 has been nipped by the frost?

—The present is the youngest Legislature ever assembled in Georgia, there being six members under twenty-six years of age.

—A Kentuckian has invented an air compresser, and by its use a member of the Legislature can be choked off in the middle of his speech.

—The *Republican*, of New Orleans, truthfully remarks about affairs in Louisiana that "we have had too much shotgun and too little law."

—Judge Clifford of the Supreme Court of Alabama, is more than seventy years old, yet he refuses to retire from office, though he could [illegible] so on full pay.

—[illegible] hogs are moving briskly to [illegible]market," says a commercial [illegible] how poetical license blooms [illegible]he most prosaic kinds of life's [illegible]

—[illegible]klyn bridge is getting to be [illegible]g." Many millions have al[illegible]ent on its construction, and [illegible]'t imagine how many more it [illegible]nish it.

—[illegible]on papers entreat Mr. San[illegible]hibit his twelve-year-old son [illegible]ary there. Their experience [illegible]l actresses teaches them to [illegible]cocious revivalists.

—[illegible]gery Blair talks sensibly in [illegible]on Union. He says: "We [illegible]ention of thousands of armed [illegible] men to meet in Washington [illegible]." So, there now, Watter-[illegible]

—[illegible]on I.," says an exchange, [illegible]ose persons with Roman noses [illegible] Tilden must have chosen [illegible]is same reason. The latter's [illegible] Rum'un type, as everybody [illegible]

—[illegible] Anderson, of Rochester [illegible]hinks that injudicious outdoor [illegible] great cause of pauperism [illegible]nd declares that in giving, [illegible]st not get the better of the head.

—Mrs. Chandler's Parisian toilet was as singular as it was elegant. Over cream-tinted silk were draperies and garniture of the same shade of Chinese *crepe* embroidered in colors, representing birds, insects, grasses and flowers.

—Perhaps it may be some comfort to our numerous readers in Servia and Bulgaria to know that the 60,000,000 New Haven-made cartridges which the Turks are preparing to shoot at them, were mostly made by fair female hands.

—Secretary Cameron is going to marry Mrs. Shunk, the widowed daughter of Judge Jeremiah S. Black. She is forty years old, handsome, clever and accomplished. Her first husband was the son of the old Dutch Governor of Pennsylvania.

—The most furious war journal in Indiana has been sold out by the Sheriff. Possibly the editor was one of those sanguine reformers who was so sure Tilden would be elected, and would make him postmaster, that he spent half of his prospective salary in advance.

—There are 540 monasteries and convents in Russia, with an annual income of nearly seven million dollars, the average cost of maintaining a nun or monk being one hundred and ten dollars. The revenue of the ecclesiastical corporations of Quebec is probably larger than this sum.

—Cronin, Grover's satellite, has another name; this time the Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives it to him. It says that "Cronin, the man with the cardinal red nose, started for a tour into Wisconsin yesterday. So that nose accounts for the report of a brilliant meteor which came from Kenosha and Racine last night."

—Miss Lotta, the mischievous young actress, touched her shock of hair to a gas burner in a New York theatre Saturday afternoon, and instantly had an aureole of flame about her head. The fire was put out, but the hair was burned to a crisp, and the young woman hereafter will be obliged to use wigs for a number of months.

—Man cannot be too careful in appearances. A hair from a horse's mane, which has accidentally caught on his coat may cause a slight feeling of suspicion, but when a hairpin is found fastened into his coat collar along with it, he can scarcely escape blowing up by saying it was used to fasten his horse's bridle.—*Oil City Derrick.*

—Dom Pedro gave a donkey driver at Cairo a guinea, and was roundly abused for his pains. The man had never seen gold before, and he demanded a silver piastre. A crowd gathered around, and the Emperor was near being mobbed, until a wiser one of the drivers explained the nature of the bounty.

—When a young man who waited half an hour at the church door to see her home, and is in the act of bending his arm to take her off, finds his foot slip on the hard top step and reaches the bottom of the flight without employing his feet, he goes home in search of a plaster, and lies down with a feeling that romance and red sentiment are rather more unpalatable than sawing wood.—*Nor. Bulletin.*

—It turns out that Commodore Vanderbilt, though in comfortable circumstances, was not so rich as he was supposed to be. It seems, after all, that he was worth but $75,000,000, including his clothes, which is some $25,000,000 less that the sum at which his fortune was generally estimated. A fearful shrinkage certainly. Take twenty-five millions from the fortune of almost any of the rest of us, and we would scarcely have enough left to build a narrow gauge railroad.

—J. H. Caxton is an American residing in Italy who esteems so highly the women of his native land that he defends them against foreign traducers even in "the Court of Honor." An Italian lately ventured to question in his presence the average virtue of American women. Caxton knocked the man known. He rose, and was knocked down again. He challenged Caxton, and was shot through the shoulder, since which time nothing more has been heard of him. Commenting on the affair, the Springfield *Republican* justly says: "The first moral is plainly for the benefit of Italians and vulgar foreigners generally; the secondary one is for thoughtless American women abroad."

—When the late James W. Nye was a Democrat he was very intimate with John Van Buren, and when he changed his politics his relations with Governor Seward were of the same character. In a political address which he delivered at Oswego, somebody interrupted him by saying: "You are Seward's bottle-holder." "Well," said Nye, "they used to say I was John Van Buren's bottle-holder, but my duties are lighter now. I don't have to draw the cork so often."

### Hawkeyeisms.

It wasn't Mayry had the little lam; it was Jimmie that got lammed; May he got shot.

The roof of the New York Central depot fell in a few days after its great builder died. "This was the house that Vanderbilt."

The world is better than it used to be. It has been so long since Christmas that all the tin horns are lost and the drums broken.

If you haven't time to sprinkle ashes over the ice on your sidewalk, you might go out and sand-paper it; that will roughen it up a little.

The Bulgarian hermit, 112 years old, whose engagement at the Centennial closed last November, was in town yesterday on his way to Omaha, where he owns a faro bank. He got drunk as a lord, and was put off the train for hurrahing for Tilden and trying to bulldoze the brakeman with a stick of wood.

Young woman, there is death in the bay rum bottle. A young lady of Omaha, with an eye to securing a beautiful complexion, was bathing her face and neck in bay rum. It ignited from an adjacent candle, and, in less than two minutes, all the tan, freckles, pimples and blotches were effectually removed from her skin, and the skin was eradicated at the same time. The young lady is now getting along without any complexion.

Prof. Kit Clarke, a reformed missionary, is traveling in Iowa, endeavoring to arouse the people to a sense of the necessity of providing the Fiji Islanders with coats with breast pockets, so that they will have some place to carry their ammunition flask and pocket diary. He says there is no doubt but hundreds of the unfortunate Fijians die of thirst between stations every year, because their clothes are not adapted to the transportation of the common necessities of life. Such is human life. We live in the midst of plenty, surrounded with all the comforts and conveniences of civilization, while these unhappy people, separated from us by the rolling deep, are perishing for the lack of the simplest conveniences.

### Caught at Last.

A North Hill family were terrified recently by discovering that a menagerie of some kind was wintering about the domicile. Terrible noises were heard by day and night, from which it soon became evident that if there was only one animal it must be a catamount. Looking under the house they could see eyes gleaming at them out of the darkness like balls of fire. They stood it as long as they could and then gave notice to all the neighbors that on a certain night they must keep out of their yard, for it would be set full of traps. And it was. There were dead falls, and steel traps, and boxes on figures 4, and spring guns, and gins, until a snowflake couldn't have fallen in that yard without setting something off. Well, they went to sleep, or tried to, and the night wore away without a single infuriated wild weird howl of anguish from the infuriated beast, and they thought that he hadn't been caught, but when they went out in the morning a dead fall was down and under it was a neighbor's pet coon, three months old, and smashed so thin that a Democratic excuse for bull-dozing looked substantial beside it. And now everything is quiet on North Hill.

### A Nebraska Storm.

The fact that Detroiters are long-suffering and kind-hearted was again exemplified yesterday. One of the dozen passengers on a Woodward avenue car suddenly remarked that it was an awful storm, and that he never saw so much snow on the ground before.

"Pooh!" exclaimed a little whiffet of a man in the corner; "this is no storm at all! Why, in Omaha I have seen forty-seven feet of snow on the ground at once!"

"Buried the town, didn't it?" queried the man opposite.

"Of course it buried the town, but that was all right. We dug out the snow and left a crust, as a sort of sky, and in three days we had summer weather down there. Roses bloomed, peach trees blossomed, and the boys went in swimming, the same as in July! Don't talk to me about such storms as this!"

"W-what became of the crust?" gasped a man at the front end of the car.

"It's hanging up there yet!" replied the noble liar, "and the man who doubts my word wants to step off the car for half a minute!"

There that whole dozen men sat as mute as clams, not daring even to wink at each other, or to enter a protest, while the little man branched off anew and began telling that he had seen hail-stones weighing six pounds each.

### A Scientific Fact.

The Boohoological Society seems to have settled the question: "Does a horse mind being clipped in winter time?" by asking: "Does a man mind being stood out over night in his undershirt?" Perhaps, however, where a man does it of his own accord—does it as a matter of preference rather than lie abed and listen to the objurgations of a woman with a set of false teeth, his suffering from the cold is forgotten in the realization of the fact that he is at last alone, enjoying the sweet silence of the night. With horses it's different.

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1877. SATURDAY, JANUARY 20. 1877.

Opening New Goods Daily at the Very Lowest Prices,
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

We take great pleasure in calling attention to our
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
As we are now opening further novelties, making it exceedingly attractive, while very best value is offered.
Knickerbocker Suitings, all shades, at 10 and 12½c.
Fine line New Dress Goods at 12½c.
New choice Shades in Plain Goods at 18¾c.
New Matalasse Brocades at 25c, worth 31c.
New Cashmere, Sateen and Fine Brocades at 25c.
Beautiful assortment
NEW DRESS GOODS
In all the most desirable dress materials, all qualities of textures and all the newest and latest shades at our usual lowest prices.

With pleasure we respectfully announce the offering of another line of
Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques,
At still lower prices than those lately offered, and which have given so general and universal satisfaction, and of which we have sold so many.
At $1.50, Ladies' Good Heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $2.00 and $2.50, Extra Heavy Wool Beaver Sacques, worth $4.00 and $4.50.
At $3.00 and $3.50, Long Diagonal Cloth Sacques, worth $4.50 and $5.00.
At $4.00, Ladies' Chinchilla Long Cloth Sacques.
At $5.00, Ladies' Fur Trimmed Chinchilla Long Cloth Sacques.
Extra good bargains in
FINE SACQUES!

We still continue to offer the
SPECIAL BARGAINS
So popular and appreciated during the past two weeks, and can now offer still further inducements in
Domestic and Woolen Goods.
At 6¼c, Extra Bargain in Barred Flannels.
At 8⅓ and 10c, Heavy Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 12½c, Best Styles in Barred Flannels.
AT 15 CENTS,
All-Wool Striped Shirting Flannels.
At $1.00, Full Size Heavy Calico Comforts.
At $3.00, Full Size Husk Mattresses.
At $2.25, 11-4 White 5 lb. Wool Blankets.

We have just opened a new and beautiful line of
New Novelties in Ruchings,
All entirely new styles, and a very select assortment of
Ladies' Linen Setts, Collars and Cuffs,
At much lower prices than formerly.
Entirely New Designs and Patterns in
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
FROM 4 CENTS UPWARDS;
One case Cut Edge Embroideries, at a Special Bargain.
Latest Novelties in
Ladies' Neckwear of all Kinds.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
As per announcement in our last card and having obtained a large line of BLACK and COLORED SILKS, and owing to the dull trade in New York in Silks during November and December, we have purchased these goods at exceedingly low prices, and now take pleasure in announcing their receipt and invite an examination of them, ranging in prices from $1.00 to $2.50 per yard, and as being the best value and lowest prices offered for years.

BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT.
To this department we invite particular attention as we are now receiving a new and complete line of Goods, which we cheerfully offer as being unexceptional good value.
Extra good value in Black Cashmeres at 22 and 25c.
Very superior Black Alpacas, from 30 to 75c, of fine lustre, shades and quality.
Also a new and choice line of
Silk Warp Black Cashmeres,
At extremely low prices.
At $1.00, $1.12½, $1.15, $1.20 and $1.25, Black Dress Silks, which one week ago were $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $1.60 and $1.75.
Personal purchases each week in the Eastern markets keep our stock constantly changing, and offers superior attractions in new novelties as rapidly as they appear there.

We also offer our large and varied assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
FURS at Bargain Prices.
Ladies' Black and Colored
Suits, Costumes & Overdresses
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Mourning Costumes and Suits handsomely made, and delivered a few hours after leaving order, at low prices.
Full stock of Gents' and Boys'
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
And Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Arctics, Overshoes, for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Boys Misses and Children, at much less than usual prices.

Notwithstanding the recent advance in Cotton Goods, ample preparations having been made we will still offer these goods at our
SPECIAL LOW PRICES.
At 9c, Fine and Heavy Half Bleached Muslin.
At 9½c, a very superior Soft-finish Shirting.
At 10c, 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom" Muslin.
At 5 and 7½c, Fast Colored Calicos, best makes.
At 6¼c, Yard Wide Dark Chintzes.
At 5c up, Heavy Unbleached Sheeting.
At 12½c, 47 inch Pillow Case Muslin.
At 25c, Heavy 11-4 Sheeting.
At 25c, Loom Table Linens.
Madder Tablings,
Damask Napkins, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

In our Gents' Furnishing Goods Department will be found unusual good bargains in
Dress and Unlaundried Shirts,
At considerable less than former prices.
Complete new styles in Domestic and Imported
HOSIERY,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children.
And on every counter in each department have been placed some special and
POPULAR BARGAINS
IN
ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

☞ We have advices of a second shipment of LINEN AND DOMESTIC GOODS now on their way from Belfast and Dundee, which will arrive and be opened on Monday, 22d, offering other and many additional inducements to purchasers in variety, price and superior value in these goods.

1877.
JANUARY 10th.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Hamburg
Embroideries!
Best Value Ever Offered.
We have just opened our first importation of
Hamburg
Trimmings
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON.
The stock is the most complete ever shown in this market. Many of the patterns are entirely new, and the prices are lower than ever known before, ranging from 5 cents per yard up to the finest grades. Attention is also invited to the New Torchon or Smyrna Hand-made Linen Lace. This is a new article, and very durable as a trimming for Ladies' Undergarments.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

BUY THE
EIGHMIE PATENT SHIRT,
Awarded the First Prize at the American Institute, New York Fair, 1875.
THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST
DRESS SHIRT
MADE IN THE WORLD.
This Wonderful Invention gives a Bosom handsome shape and latest style, and is so placed upon the Shirt that it can be worn for a week without a break or wrinkle. Made from 2100 Linen, Wamsutta Muslin, and Bosom Lined with heavy Butcher Linen. Every Bosom warranted to last as long as the shirt. Ask for it and see a great curiosity. Shirts only $1.25, Bosoms 25, 30, 40 and 50c.
Buy your wife a Patent Lap Board, $1.
Buy Medicated Shirt and Drawers, $1.25.
Buy Abdominal Corset, $2.50.
For sale by
J. D. CARLISLE,
87 FIFTH AVENUE.

POLITICAL.
PITTSBURGH.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. 154

NEW STAR HAMS—JUST RECEIVED the first of the new season's curing Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

JANUARY 14, 1877.
B. & B.
NEW GOODS!
FOR EACH DEPARTMENT.
BARGAINS!
2,000 pieces NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS. New Hamburg Insertings. Largest Stock, Lowest Prices and Choicest Styles ever shown, a large proportion of the patterns being entirely new. Prices 5c to $3 per yard. Hamburg Edges at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c, for style, quality and price that are really surprising. New Torchon Laces. New Smyrna Laces. Large invoice of Button Kids at 60c. Alexander, Harris and all the best makes Kid Gloves at reduced prices. New Shirt Fronts. New Unlaundried Shirts, extra quality at low prices. A few cases 4-4 Soft Finish Bleached Muslin at 9½c, equal to Lonsdale. One case 4-4 Bleached Muslin at 11½c by the piece, equal to Wamsutta. Large lot 4-4 Half-Bleached Muslins at 9½c by the piece.
BARGAINS
In CHOICE DRESS GOODS. Knickerbocker Suitings, Plaid Suitings, Striped Suitings, all at 10c and 12½c. Plain Mohair Alpacas, American Biarritz Cloths, American Cashmeres, all at 20c. Double width Mohair Alpacas at 20c; choice shades. Double width American Colored Cashmeres at 30c. Extra fine all wool French Cashmeres 65c to $1.25. New Black Cashmeres, for finish, quality and price, customers will find the best value without exception in the market. New Stripe Silks, New Colored Silks, New Black Silks. Cloaks! Cloaks! Ladies' Cloaks, Misses' and Children's Cloaks. Having a few low priced medium and Fine Cloaks left from our late favorable purchase (December 29), we will offer the same at prices to suit the purchasers, as we will positively carry none over the season. Flannels, Blankets, Cassimeres and Cloakings at very low prices.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR THE
Public Printing and Binding.

In compliance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the Constitution, in relation to the public printing and binding, and the supply of paper therefor," approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1876, I hereby advertise for sealed proposals for executing all the public printing and binding of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the term of four years from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act. All proposals must be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding," and delivered to me on the fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1877, before twelve o'clock M.; and the bidder or bidders must accompany his or their proposal with a bond to the Commonwealth, with at least two sufficient sureties, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, conditioned to the acceptance of the contract and faithful performance of the work in the manner provided for in said act if allotted to him or them; said bond must have endorsed thereon or annexed thereto the certificate of the President or additional Law Judge of the district or districts in which such sureties reside, or in case of the absence or other inability of such President and additional Law Judge, then the certificate of the Associate Judges of the county or counties in which such sureties respectively reside, that said bond and sureties are sufficient to secure the Commonwealth to the amount of the penalty thereof; and said bond must contain the further condition, that in case the contract is awarded to the person or persons bidding at his or their bid, and the said person or persons refuse or neglect to accept the same, he or they, with his or their sureties, shall be liable to the Commonwealth for the difference between the amount of such bid and the amount of the bid of the person or persons to whom the printing and binding shall be awarded, after such neglect or refusal, as provided in the third section of said act of the General Assembly.

All proposals will be opened by me, in the presence of those bidding, at my office, in the City of Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock M., of said fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1877, and all the printing and binding publicly allotted to the person or persons who propose to execute the same at the highest rate per centum below the rates fixed by the schedule annexed to the aforesaid act of the General Assembly; but no allotment will be made to any person or persons whose proposal is not accompanied with a bond as required by the provisions of the first section of said act, nor to any person or persons known to be irresponsible. The person or persons to whom the printing and binding is allotted will be required to execute the same in the manner provided by said act of the General Assembly, and must procure good and sufficient materials for executing the printing of the laws, journals, reports, bills, resolutions, messages, and all other legislative and executive papers, documents, blanks and miscellaneous printing authorized by law, or that may be ordered by the Legislature, or the Chief Clerk of either branch thereof, or by the executive or any of the departments of the government, and keep the same at the State Capital, and be at all times in readiness to execute the printing aforesaid in a neat and workmanlike manner, with the utmost dispatch.

Blank bonds will be furnished on application to me, and specimen samples as a standard for quality of work which the contractor or contractors will be required to execute can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 8, 1877.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION,
81 Fourth Avenue,
January 12, 1877.

Proposals for Printing 1,500 Copies of the Annual Report of the City Superintendent of Public Schools, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 20th inst., at noon. Specifications can be examined at this office.
n82 C. A. KEHEW, Secretary.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

DR. WHITTIER
Successfully treats and cures in the shortest possible time SYPHILIS in all its forms, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS and all forms of NERVOUS DISEASES, SPERMATORRHEA, Night Losses and IMPOTENCY.
Call or address, DR. WHITTIER,
302 Penn avenue.

1877. JANUARY 1877.
Greatly Reduced
PRICES.
MEDIUM AND FINE
Dress Goods!
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks
LATEST STYLES.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT
FINE FURS.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED IN
All the Above Goods.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.,
Nos. 115 & 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

MUSIC BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS,
Academies and Seminaries.
The High School Choir, $1, or $9 per dozen, a proved and prized book in a multitude of schools and has songs in 2, 3 and 4 parts, by Emerson & Tilden.
Equally good are the older HOUR OF SINGING, $1, by Emerson & Tilden. CHOICE TRIOS, $1, for three Female Voices, by W. S. Tilden, and DEEMS' SOLFEGGI, 75 cents, which has exercises in Italian style.
The Encore, 75 cents, or $7.50 per dozen, so successful as a Singing School book, is a practically good class book for High Schools.
The Whippoorwill, 50 cents, by W. O. Perkins, author of Golden Robin, is filled with genial, pleasing songs for Common Schools.
AMERICAN SCHOOL MUSIC READERS, Book I, 35 cents, Book II, 50 cents, Book III, 50 cents, are well made Graded note readers, by Emerson & Tilden.
As collections of cheerful sacred songs, such as now enter so gracefully into School Life, we commend these books of uncommon beauty, our Sabbath School Song Books, RIVER OF LIFE, 35 cents, SHINING RIVER, 35 cents, GOOD NEWS, 35 cents.
Either book mailed, post-free for retail prices.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lea & Walker, Phila.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers,
OFFER TO
WHOLESALE BUYERS
A large and complete stock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
110 Market St

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India and is in my opinion the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.
Lea & Perrins
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
n1 NEW YORK.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of SCHOMAKER & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. SCHOMAKER having sold and transferred his interest in said partnership to his copartners, GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM and OTIS SHEPARD.
WM. SCHOMAKER,
GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM,
OTIS SHEPARD.
Pittsburgh, January 10, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP

Having purchased the entire interest of WM. SCHOMAKER in the firm of SCHOMAKER & CO., we have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of LANGENHEIM & SHEPARD, and will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY, FLOUR and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the old stand, Nos. 52 and 54 SEVENTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM,
n74 OTIS SHEPARD.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Geo. C. Davis, Alex. Chambers, B. Preston and John S. Davis is dissolved, so far as relates to the said Alexander Chambers, deceased. All debts due said partnership are to be paid to, and those due from the same discharged by Geo. C. Davis, B. Preston and John S. Davis who will continue the business under the firm name of DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
GEO. C. DAVIS,
B. PRESTON,
JOHN S. DAVIS,
JAS. A. CHAMBERS, Ex'r.
Pittsburgh, January 17, 1877. n88

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Wm. Pickersgill, Jr., Henry W. Sackett and Oliver McGrail, in the Wholesale and Retail Looking Glass, Picture and Picture Frame business under style of PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO., was dissolved January 1, 1877, by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled at 141 Wood street, until April 1st, 1877, after that date at 151 Wood street.
WM. PICKERSGILL, JR.,
HENRY W. SACKETT,
OLIVER McGRAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned having purchased the stock and good will of the late firm of Pickersgill, Lyons & Co. have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale and Retail Looking Glass, Picture and Picture Frame business under the firm name of SACKETT & JENNINGS, at 141 Wood street.
T. DALE JENNINGS,
HENRY W. SACKETT.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1877.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the style of Bakewell & Marthens, in the Printing and Bookbinding business is this day dissolved by limitation.
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JNO. F. MARTHENS.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership in the Printing and Bookbinding business under the firm name of Bakewell, Marthens & Co., at 71 Grant street.
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JNO. F. MARTHENS,
THOS. H. BAKEWELL.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF A. C. BAKEWELL & CO., heretofore existing between Allan C. Kerr and the firm of Bakewell & Marthens, (consisting of Allan C. Bakewell and John F. Marthens) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ALLAN C. KERR,
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JOHN F. MARTHENS.
January 1, 1877.

The Printers' Supply business heretofore conducted by the firm of A. C. Bakewell & Co., will be continued from this date by the undersigned as partners under the firm name of Allan C. Bakewell & Co., at their stand, 75 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
ALLAN C. KERR.
January 1, 1877.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. P. Wallace and J. C. Kirkpatrick under the firm of R. P. Wallace & Co., was dissolved December 31, 1876, by mutual consent, J. C. Kirkpatrick retiring.
R. P. WALLACE,
J. C. KIRKPATRICK.

COPARTNERSHIP—I have this day, January 2, 1877, associated with me in the wholesale Glass, Lamp and Oil trade, H. McAfee, Jr., formerly connected with the house, the style of the firm remaining the same, R. P. Wallace & Co. We shall be pleased to see our friends at the old place, 39 Wood street.
R. P. WALLACE.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of A. and C. DEGELMAN was dissolved January 10th, 1877, by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by ANDREW DEGELMAN, who will pay demands against and collect all bills owing said firm.
C. DEGELMAN,
n84 ANDREW DEGELMAN.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. F. Bretthollz retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by C. F. Kuhlman.
C. F. KUHLMAN,
n86 C. F. BRETTHOLLZ.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. J. Lacock retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by T. W. Irwin.
A. J. LACOCK,
T. W. IRWIN.
Allegheny City, Jan. 15, 1877. n88

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS,
OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive & Stationary Boilers
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

CURES GUARANTEED
For ALL FORMS of Chronic, Venereal and Nervous Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietor is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at office will show, and is acknowledged to be the most successful, as his extensive practice will prove.
Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief, Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which give the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

**SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.**

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, . . . . . . $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

### Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 22, 1877.

The week closed on an improved financial situation, though not with a perceptibly increased movement in funds, either in the way of collections or discounts. There is but little upon which to build a general forecaste of the future. The demand for loans will probably be increased, owing to the losses suffered recently, but the banks will probably pursue a conservative policy. Still, there has been a recovery of hopefulness and confidence from the depression of a few days since, and the outlook on this basis is evidently improved. The real estate market has shown some improvement, and there is considerable interest in the rent question. Real estate seems likely to show a decided improvement in value and salability this spring.

GOLD AND BANKING IN NEW YORK.

A year ago the lawful money reserve of the banks consisted of specie to the extent of 34.34 per cent., but the specie is now 51.75 per cent. of the whole. If the specie were evenly distributed among the banks, the proportion of net legal-tender reserve shows that it would leave every bank in good condition as to its currency liabilities, which form the bulk of its business, and it would be still better if the specie were all deposited in banks doing no deposit business in currency, or at any rate in banks not under the National Bank act. An inspection of the bank statement, printed at the end of this column, will show how unevenly the gold is distributed, and how some banks, relying upon their legal right to count as reserve an article which is only a special deposit, or even the mere collateral for a loan, allow their true reserve to run down to low proportions. However, although the display of borrowed or specially deposited gold may enable a bank to comply with the letter of the National bank act, it cannot enable gold to perform the functions of currency, so long as gold commands a premium; as was shown in a striking manner yesterday, when foreign corporations, doing business on the specie basis, were obliged to pay high rates of interest upon currency, borrowed against their gold, to meet currency drafts from western markets. This spectacle is, of course, often seen, but seldom attracts much attention, unless the "carrying rate" of gold is high enough to cause remark; and it is in the natural course of business for a concern whose capital is in specie. But when it occurs with one of our National banks it is out of place; and, therefore, when we hear of a National bank paying to have gold carried over (as high, sometimes, as 1-32 per cent.), we are not surprised to find that its true legal-tender reserve is but a fraction over 13 per cent., although its "lawful money" reserve is nearly three times that figure. Such banks, though lending themselves to the support of the current price of gold, are more directly interested in seeing gold at par with paper than are the banks which habitually keep a strong currency reserve against their currency obligations.—*N. Y. World.*

MAINE SAVINGS BANK LAWS.

The laws of Maine relative to savings banks will probably be radically revised the present winter. Limited deposits from any one person will quite likely be set at $2,000. It is proposed to restrict the semi-annual dividends to 2½ per cent. It is expected that the State tax will be set on deposits at one-half of 1 per cent. per annum, and that the Trustees of each bank will be called upon to set aside every six months one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the whole amount of deposits, as a reserve fund, till it amounts to 5 per cent. of the assets.

COINAGE FOR 1876.

The total coinage of the United States Mints for last year was as follows.

| | Gold. | Silver. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco.. | $32,022,500 | $10,682,000 | $42,704,500 |
| Carson.. | 2,854,215 | 3,292,350 | 6,146,565 |
| Philadelphia.. | 11,708,085 | 10,269,308 | 21,977,393 |
| Totals.. | $46,584,800 | $24,243,658 | $70,828,458 |
| Philadelphia, base coinage.. | | | 208,450 |
| Grand total for 1876.. | | | $71,036,908 |

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 106⅛ | 5-20's 1865-coupons | 117 |
| U. S. 6's 1881, coup | 114⅝ | 10-40's | 113⅜ |
| " 1865 | 109⅝ | Currency 6's | 123⅛ |
| " 1865 new | 110⅛ | New 5 per cents | 112⅜ |
| 5-20's 1867 | 113⅜ | 10-40's coupons | 113⅜ |

RAILWAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 104⅛ | Ohio & Mississippi | 7 |
| Erie | 10½ | Union Pacific | 62¼ |
| L. S. C. | 37¾ | Toledo & Wabash | 6⅛ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 3¾ | Harlem | 140 |
| St. Paul | 18⅛ | Adams Express | 102½ |
| Do. Pref | 49 | American Express | 57⅛ |
| Lake Shore | 56⅝ | U. S. Express | 56¼ |
| Mic. Central | 49⅛ | W. Fargo & Co. Ex | 84⅝ |
| Northwestern com | 36⅝ | Quicksilver | 14⅝ |
| Do. Pref | 57¼ | Fort Wayne | 101 |
| Rock Island | 102 | Hannibal & St. Jo. | 12⅜ |
| Cleve. & Pitts | 91⅝ | Panama | 122½ |
| Pacific Mail | 24⅜ | Iron Mountain | 10 |
| Western Union Tel. | 75¾ | N. J. Central | 35 |
| Delaware, L. & W. | 75 | Del. & Hudson | 70½ |

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. (A) | 48⅛ | Cen. Trans (B) | 18⅛ |
| Reading (A) | 17⅜ | Empire do. (B) | 15 |
| U. Cos. of N. J. (A) | 141 | A. V. R R 7.30 (A) | 105 |
| Oil Creek (A) | 8 | P. C. & St. L 7's (A) | 85 |
| Lehigh Valley (B) | 49¼ | N. Pacific bonds (B) | — |

NEW YORK, January 20, 1877.

Money 3@4½, closing easy; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $207,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $243,000. The clearings were $21,500,000. Sterling was dull at 483@484½. Gold opened at 106⅛ and closed at 106⅛. All sales of the day were at these figures. The carrying rates were 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. Silver bars: greenbacks $1.34½ and gold $1.26; silver coin $1.26½. The London quotation is 58 3-16 pence per ounce.

The following is the bank statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans, decrease | $1,701,500 |
| Specie, increase | 1,237,500 |
| Legal tenders, increase | 3,085,900 |
| Deposits, increase | 3,474,500 |
| Circulation, decrease | 25,400 |
| Reserve, increase | 3,454,775 |

Governments were active and strong. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market was generally firm during the day, and became strong and higher at the close, Rock Island, New York Central, Union Pacific and Lake Shore leading the upward movement. Rock Island advanced to 102 1-8, New York Central to 104½, Lake Shore to 56⅝. Northwest preferred to 57 1-8, Union Pacific to 62¼, St. Paul preferred to 49 1-8, Western Union to 76⅛, Ohio to 7, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 75¼, New Jersey Central to 35¼, and Michigan Central to 49 1-8. The transactions to-day aggregated 100,000 shares, of which 4,000 were New York Central, 2,700 Erie, 32,500 Lake Shore, 2,100 Northwests, 3,000 Rock Island, 2,700 Pacific Mail, 4,500 St. Pauls, 23,600 Western Union Telegraph, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 4,000 New Jersey Central, 11,000 Michigan Central, and 2,000 Illinois Central.

*Governments.*—United States coupons of 1881, 114⅝; 5-20s of 1865, 109⅝; do. of 1865, new, 110⅛; do. of 1867, 113⅜; do. of 1868, 117; new 5s, 111¼; new 4½s, 108⅛; 10-40s, 113⅜; do. coupons, 113⅜; currency 6s, 123⅛.

*State Bonds.*—Tennessee, old, 43½; do. new, 42½; Virginia, new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104.

*Stocks.*—Western Union Telegraph Company, 76⅛; Quicksilver, 14⅝; do. preferred, 29½; Pacific Mail, 23⅞; Mariposa, 5½; do. preferred, 6¼; New York Central, 104⅛; Adams Express, 102½; Fargo Express, 84⅝; American Express, 57; United States Express, 56¼; Erie, 10⅛; do. preferred, 17½; Harlem, 140; do. pref'd, 136; Michigan Central, 49; Panama, 122; Union Pacific, 62¼; Lake Shore, 56⅝; Illinois Central, 58; Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern common, 36⅝; do. preferred, 57¼; C., C., C. & I., 37; N. J. Central, 35; Rock Island, 101⅞; St. Paul, 18⅛; do. preferred, 48⅞; Wabash, 6⅛; Ft. Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 3; do. preferred, 14½; Ohio & Mississippi, 6⅞; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 110; Delaware & Lackawanna, 75½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16½; Missouri Pacific, 101½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 17½; Hannibal & St. Jo., 12⅜; Central Pacific, 6⅞; Union, 103½; Sinking Fund, 95½; Land Grant, 101½.

LONDON, January 20.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £34,000. Consols: 95 7-16; 5-20's of 1865, 105½; do. of 1867, 109½; 10-40s, 109½; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 99½; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 19½.

PARIS, January 20.—Rentes, 106f 60c.

FRANKFORT, January 20.—U. S. new 5s, 102½.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 20, 1877.

The general markets present nothing particularly new or important. Coffee continues weak, and within the past couple of days prices have dropped ½c in first hands. Flour is easier but unchanged. Refined Sugars weak and lower. Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc., etc., in fair demand but unchanged. Hog products weak with a light demand.

APPLES—Continue dull but prices remain unchanged; selling in a jobbing way, from store, at $1a1.75 ₩ bbl., as to quality and condition.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 38a40c ₩ gallon in kegs, and 43a45c in small packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½a4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6a6½c; choice brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice covers 4½a5c; choice insiding and covers, 4½; inferior and mixed, 4a4½; crooked, 2½a3, as to color and quality.

BEANS—Quotable at $1.75a2 ₩ bushel, as to quality, to the wholesale trade, and $2a2.25 in a jobbing way—the outside figure for choice navies.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for fine table Butter, but no improvement in prices; prime to choice rolls, 23a25c. Common and medium qualities very dull and hard to dispose of at any price.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory is quoted at 14a14½ to the wholesale trade, and 15a15½c in a jobbing way.

CRACKERS—Demand active and prices advanced.

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Crackers | 6½ |
| Soda " | 6½ |
| Butter " | 6½ |
| Oyster " | 6½ |
| Lemon Biscuit | 11 |
| Sugar Crackers | 9½ |
| Pan Cake Flour | $9.25 per bbl |

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $9a11 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

CIDER—Dull; $8a4 per bbl—barrels included.

DRIED PEAS—In fair demand at $1.50 ₩ bushel in round lots and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—7a8c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues very quiet. Apples, 4a5c; Peaches, 12a14c for halves.

EGGS—Fresh, guaranteed as such, still quoted at 35a37. Pickeled, 25a27c, as to brand.

FLOUR—The market is easier in tone, but prices are still maintained. We continue to quote good brands, of either winter or spring at $7.50a7.75; ambers, $8a8.25; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $9a10. Rye flour, $4.50a5.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues dull and weak, and within the past two days prices, in first hands, have declined fully 1c ₩ lb. Refined Sugars also weak and lower, while Raws are still reported firm. N. O. Molasses will commence to arrive by river next week.

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cut Loaf | 13½ | Standard A | 11½a11⅝ |
| Crushed | 13⅛a | Standard B | 11⅛a11⅝ |
| Granulated | 11⅞a | Standard Ex C | 11 a11⅛ |
| Powdered | 12⅞a | N. O. | 9⅛a10½ |

COFFEES.

| Green. | | Roasted. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 26 | Best | 29 |
| Prime | 25 | Second Grade | 28 |
| Fair | 24 | Third Grade | 28 |
| Java | 29 | Java | 38 |
| | | Loose half a cent less. | |

SYRUPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 60 a65 | Fair | 50 a55 |
| Prime | 55 a60 | Dark | 40 a45 |

MOLASSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice new crop N. O. | 60a62c |
| Prime new crop N. O. | 55a58c |
| Fair new crop N. O. | 53c |

GRAIN—There is very little Wheat coming forward, and we continue to quote at $1.47a1.50 for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red; do. amber and white, $1.50a1.55. The Oat market continues dull, but unchanged; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40. It is but proper to state that dealers allege that prices are lower here than at points of supply, hence an advance here or a decline there is probable. Ear Corn is still quoted at 54a56c, on track, and Shelled at 52a54c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75a77c.

HAY—Loose selling from country wagons at $15a18. Baled (on track) quoted at $13a15, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Bran in light supply and firm; $17a18; Middlings, $24a25; Seconds and Shorts, $20a22.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double extra, $1a$1.05; W. Alexander & Co. do, 90a95; No. 1, 75a80; No. 2, 65a68; White winter miners, 61a63; yellow, 55a57 cents. Carbon quoted at 24½ cents to the wholesale trade, and 1a2c additional in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—There has been an active demand within the past few days and prices are higher; we now quote at $2a2.60 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Has been dull during the past day or two in consequence of the soft weather. Dressed Chickens and Turkeys, 10a12, per lb. Geese, 8a9c.

POTATOES—In light supply, but with a light demand, prices remain unchanged. Selling in a jobbing way at $1.20a1.35 per bu, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—There is only a light demand, and while market is weak prices remain unchanged. There appears to be a want of confidence in the market, owing in part to the fact that values are higher than it was expected they would be, although hogs are higher relatively than the product. We quote as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb | 13 | Lard, prime leaf, tcs | 12½ |
| Shoulders Ex S. C. | 9 | Do. ......Hf bbls | 13¼ |
| B'fast Bacon S. C. | 13 | Do. ......bkts | 13⅜ |
| Dried beef Ex S. C. | 15 | Do. 3 lb caddies | 14¼ |
| Beef Tongues S. C. per doz | $6½ | Do. 5 lb do | 14⅛ |
| Bacon Should's new | 8 | Do. 5 lb pails | 14⅜ |
| Short Rib Sides | 9¼ | Do. 5 lb do | 14⅜ |
| Clear Sides | 10¼ | Do. 6 lb do | 14½ |
| Mess Pork ₩ bbl | $18.50 | Pigs feet (half bbls) | 4 50 |
| Short Cut do | 18.50 | Do. (kegs) | 2 15 |
| | | Ham Sausage | 9½ |

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8½c per lb; country, 7½c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 20, 1877. WEEKLY REVIEW.

There has been no important change in the situation during the past week; business continues very dull, both for the raw article and the product, while as regards prices, there has been but little change. Some of our refineries are still running on contracts made before the reaction took place, but the great majority are idle and have been so for several weeks. The ice embargo, both at Philadelphia and Baltimore has been raised, and some 200,000 bbls loaded and in warehouses, will at once be started to different foreign ports, the effect of which has been to weaken the foreign markets. Exporters have bought nothing for several weeks; but there is a possibility now, as they have started what they had on vessels and in warehouses, that they will commence buying again soon, and it is worthy of notice that they some times enter the market when it is least expected. In regard to the raw article there is but little that is new or important to record; as might be expected it is dull in sympathy with the product, and there will not be any legitimate improvement in the former, while the latter continues in its present condition. There was a time when the raw article could be run independent of the product, but that day is past; the situation in this respect has changed very materially since the Standard Combination was inaugurated, and while Crude operators cannot run the market as they did, there is reason to believe that they are getting more money for their product than they would otherwise have done.

The Crude market continues quiet, with but little change in prices. United certificates ranged to-day from $3.55 to $3.67⅝ and immediate shipment $3.77½a3.83.

Refined dull and nominally unchanged; Philadelphia delivery quoted at 26½ in first hands, with resales of contracts at 25a26c. Price to home trade buyers, 24½c by the carload.

Oil Barrels quoted at $1.33 for city make. As navigation has been resumed, countries will doubtless commence to come forward within the next few days.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Craig | Star o w | 881 |
| S. Craig | Empire o w | 148 |
| S. Craig | J Cook & Co | 242 |
| Duncan | Neahouse & Co | 60 |
| Stevenson | Central o w | 312 |
| Bradley & Co | Caughey & D | 148 |
| Total | | 1,811 |

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

| Shipper. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| American Oil Works | Brough, McK. & Co Bal. | 445 |
| Citizens Oil Co | Do do | 448 |
| Total | | 893 |

Minnesota Wheat.

For some time past millers have bought very sparingly of Minnesota wheat, evidently holding off with a view of purchasing at lower figures, and placing confidence in the stability of current prices. But our receipts have continued very meagre of this grade of wheat, and the result has been a steady decrease in the stock in store, and the firmness has been fully maintained. Millers, in the hope of buying at lower prices, have held off until their supplies have been greatly reduced, and to-day they manifested a desire to replenish their stocks, the movement being much larger than usual. The entire sales to-day aggregate about 71,500 bu, of which 10,000 bu, was taken for shipment, and the balance taken by local millers—ranging at $1.33½a1.36½ for straight No. 2, $1.38 for winter receipts in special bin, and a lot in special bin, of which the price was kept private. Holders here held their property firmly, and have not shown any desire to force sales, awaiting the present development—that of competing buyers to a certain degree to meet their views. The current difference between No. 2 spring and No. 1 Minnesota was about 5a6c. To-day's sales of No. 2 Minnesota taken from the amount in store leave only about 160,000 bu against 390,000 bu same time last year.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 20, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

| | This week | Last week |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 596 cars. | 454 cars. |
| Hogs | 161 " | 151 " |
| Sheep | 77 " | 65 " |
| Total | 834 " | 670 " |

CATTLE.

Of the 596 cars reported for the past week, 408 cars were through and 188 cars local against 334 cars of through, and 120 cars of local preceding week.

One of the most important features of the market this week was the largely increased arrivals, especially of local or yard cattle; the arrivals up until Thursday were almost double those of the preceding week, and there was also an increase of through consignments. Most of the offerings consisted of the common and medium grades, and for these the market was draggy at a decline of ¼ to a ½ as the supply was in excess of the demand; good shipping grades, however, the supply being small, sold readily at full last week's rates. Philadelphia and New York took all the cattle they could obtain suitable for their markets, and we have no doubt a much larger number of good shipping cattle than was here could have been disposed of.

We have had but few country buyers of late, and this accounts for the light demand for common half-fatted cattle, and explains that while these, as already stated, were dull and lower, good shipping grades are selling readily at full prices. It is worthy of notice that the course of the market for several weeks past has been contrary to what was generally expected; dealers generally looked for a decline this month, but a sharp advance has been the result; prices within the past sixty days have advanced fully 1c ₩ lb on all grades of butcher cattle. Stock cattle continue dull, as they nearly always are at this particular time. We quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 1,300a1,600 steers | 6,00a6,25 |
| Prime 1,300a1,400 steers | 5,35a5,75 |
| Good 1,100a1,200 steers | 4,50a5,00 |
| Fair 1,000a1,050 steers | 4,25a4,50 |
| Bulls, Cows and Stags | 3,25a4,50 |
| Stockers 700a900 lbs | 3,00a3,75 |

SHEEP.

The supply this week has been quite liberal, but with an increased demand the market has been active and prices fully sustained. Salesmen very generally admitted that they obtained fully as good rates this week as last, and buyers claimed that many of the sheep being wet, thereby increasing their weight, prices, taking this into consideration, were higher. There is no question but sellers had, to use a common phrase, the inside track, that notwithstanding the offerings were unusually large, they were successful in realizing very full prices, as the demand was fully equal to the supply. As in the case of cattle, the market for sheep has been more favorable to the selling interest than was expected for some time past, as prices, instead of ruling lower, as predicted by many operators are as high now as they have been at any time this winter. Quotations may be fairly given as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 118a130 lbs | 6,25a6,50 |
| Extra 95a100 lbs | 5,60a5,75 |
| Prime 85a90 lbs | 5,25a5,40 |
| Good 80a85 lbs | 4,75a5,10 |
| Fair 75a80 lbs | 4,25a4,50 |
| Common 70a75 lbs | 3,50a4,00 |

HOGS.

The run has been comparatively light this week, but with a light demand, owing in part to the soft weather, the supply has been pretty well up to the demand, and to-day prices, especially for heavy weights were lower as compared with the early part of the week. Philadelphia hogs have declined [illegible]

[illegible]

Flour— [illegible]

Grain— Chicago spr[illegible] ruary; $1.33 [illegible] $1. Corn stea[illegible] Oats and Rye [illegible] ley firm at 63½ [illegible]

Provisions—[illegible] $16.70a16.75 cash; [illegible] $10.70a10.75 cash; [illegible] meats quiet and unchanged [illegible]

Whisky—Quiet and [illegible]

New Y[illegible]

NEW YORK, January [illegible] receipts 3,500 barrels, [illegible] State $5.75a6; common to [illegible] good to choice $6.2[illegible] wheat extra $6.35a7.80; extra [illegible] $6.25a8; St. Louis $6.10a9.20. Rye flour and Corn meal dull. Wheat quiet; receipts 5,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1.35a1.38; No. 2 Chicago store $1.46; amber Kansas store $1.55; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1.47. Rye firm; western 81a86c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn new light demand; receipts 29,000; new no grade mixed 60a61½c; new steam yellow 61½a62c. Oats steady and unchanged. Hay firm; 80c. Hops dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9⅞a9⅞c; prime 9½c. Molasses steady; N. O. 40a55c. Rice steady. Petroleum dull; crude 14 1-2c; refined 26½c; cases 30a31c; naphtha 14 1-2c. Turpentine quiet; 46a46½c. Eggs: western 30a33c. Pork steady; $17.60a17.75. Beef quiet; middles quiet; long clear 9½a9⅜c. Lard dull; prime steam 11⅛c. Whisky $1.13 1-2; closing with sales at $1.12. Butter dull; western 12a30c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

*Metals.*—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot lake firm at $19.25a19.50. Iron. Scotch pig dull at $25.25a29; American dull at $19a22; Russian sheet 10½a11c gold. Nails unchanged.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Butter; choice dull; others unchanged; New York and Bradford county extras 31a32c; firsts 25a27c; western extra 26a27c; firsts 22a24c. Cheese firm; 13 3-4a14½c. Eggs: western fresh 33a36c. Petroleum nominal; crude 16 1-4c; refined 26 3-4c. Flour firm; Wisconsin family $7; Minnesota family $7.25a8.75. Wheat firm; Penna. red $1.50; amber $1.52a1.55. Rye 78a79c. Corn quiet; yellow track 57a57½c; steam 54a55c. Oats firm; western mixed 41a43c. Barley dull. Pork dull; $17.50a18. Lard $11a11.25. Whisky: western $1.13.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, January 20.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher; 12½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1.40. Corn firm at 43a45c. Oats dull at 33a38c. Rye quiet at 82a83c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull and nominal at $17. Lard firm; steam $10.75; kettle $11.50a12. Bulk meats: demand light, but holders firm; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8⅛a8⅜c; clear 8⅜a9c. Bacon dull at 7½a9½a10c. Green meats quiet. Whisky firm at $1.05. Butter dull and unchanged.

**Foreign.**

ANTWERP, January 20.—Refined petroleum 49½f.

LIVERPOOL, January 20.—Cotton easier; 7a7 5-16d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export 7,000 bales; American 15,000. Breadstuffs steady. California white wheat average 10a11s; club 11s 1da11s 5d; red western spring 10a10s 10d; winter 10s 8a11s. Flour 24a26s. Corn 27½s. Oats 3s 3a 1-2s. Barley 3 1-2s. Pork 69s. Refined petroleum 18d; spirits 12½d.

**Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, January 20.—Flour in firm demand. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1.55a1.56; others unchanged. Corn dull; 58½a58¾c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover seed quiet; $14.50. Butter quiet; good western 23a28c. Petroleum firm; crude 12½a12¾c; refined 26½a27c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm; $1.12.

**Milwaukee.**

MILWAUKEE, January 20.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat a shade higher, but closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.38½; No. 2 $1.32½; No. 3 $1.22¾. Corn steady; No. 2 46c. Oats firm; No. 2 34½c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 81½c; No. 3 39c. Rye dull; No. 1 74c.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, January 20.—Cotton steady; 11½c. Flour firm. Wheat firm; red $1.40; amber $1.28a1.50. Corn steady; 44c. Rye dull; 80c. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork quiet. Bulk meats quiet; 6½a8½a9c. Lard dull and nominal. Whisky $1.05.

**Toledo.**

TOLEDO January 20.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1.44; No. 2 white Michigan $1.40; amber seller February $1.49; rejected red $1.15. Corn steady; high mixed 46c; No. 2 45½c. Oats firm; No. 2 36½c; rejected 31½c.

**Boston.**

BOSTON, January 20.—Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn quiet and firm. Oats firm; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed 57a59c.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, January 20.—Cotton firm; 12⅛a12½c; sales 2,800 bales; receipts 895; shipments 1,610. Others unchanged.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—Sugar firm; inferior 5a7c; centrifugal 9a9½c. Molasses quiet; common 30a35c; fair 36a38c.

**Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, January 20.—Petroleum steady; s. w. 110 test 27c.

**Oswego.**

OSWEGO, January 20.—Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; western mixed 59c.

**Live Stock.**

CHICAGO, January 20.—Cattle: receipts 1,570 head; shipments 2,700; market dull and rather easier, but nominally unchanged. Hogs: receipts 5,000; shipments 4,000 head; market rather more active and prices firmer all round; medium to fair $5.75a6.10; light $6.00a6.10; best shipping $6.40a6.70. Sheep: receipts 90 head; market dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—Hogs quiet; common $5a5.50; fair to good light $5.50a5.90; packing $6a6.40; heavy butchers $6.50a6.70.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 20.—Hogs quiet; fair to good light $5.75a5.90; receipts 1,200.

**Cotton.**

NEW YORK, January 20.—Cotton quiet at 13⅜c; futures closed steady; January 13⅛c; February 13 9-32a13 5-16c; March 13 9-16c; April 13 25-32c.

CHARLESTON, January 20.—Cotton strong; middlings 13c; net receipts 1,294 bales; sales 1,000; exports to Great Britain 1,840; continent 780.

SAVANNAH, January 20.—Cotton firm and in good demand; middlings 13c; net receipts 1,867 bales; sales 2,300; exports to Great Britain 2,350; to the channel 1,600; coast 94.

GALVESTON, January 20.—Cotton steady; middlings 12½c; net receipts 2,442 bales; sales 1,070; exports coast 772.

MOBILE, January 20.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 12⅜a12½c; net receipts 2,446 bales; sales 3,000; exports coast 212.

**Wool.**

BOSTON, January 20.—Wool in fair demand; choice fine fleeces are held firmly; medium No. 1 and X fleeces not quite so firm; X Ohio fleeces 41a44c; Michigan fleeces: no transactions; No. 1 Milwaukee sold at 42½c; Ohio and Pennsylvania choice X and above 45a46c; XX and above 46a50c; combing and delaine more active at 40a55c for washed and 34a35c for unwashed; desirable lots of combing 53½a55c; pulled wools are in fair demand; good and choice Eastern supers 42a46½c; combing pulled 45a47½c.

**Dry Goods.**

NEW YORK, January 20.—Business was less active on account of the stormy weather. Cotton goods remain firm in first hands. Medium prints are fairly active. Ginghams are in better request. Renfrew dress ginghams are to be opened by jobbers on Monday. Fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings and Kentucky jeans are in fair request. Foreign goods continue quiet.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—4 cars o bbls, Lockhart & F; 32 bbls oil, Paine, A & Co, 150 do, Dale Oil Wks; 85 do phosphate, Scobia, B & S; 10 pkgs tobacco, Weyman Bro; 7 do, W & D Rinehart; 7 do s steel, Singer, N & Co; 14 bbls eggs, 1 do d apples, 10 do elderberries, 4 tubs butter, Head, C & Co; 5 do, Head & McK; 24 boxes scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 10 bxs soap, Struns & W; 100 bbls flour, Houck, McC & Co; 20 do, 20 sks do, J H Kuhn; 434 bdls paper, Hill, W & Co; 328 do, Godfrey & C; 8 rolls leather, W Flaccus & Son; 5 do, J G Grant; 18 bbls apples, Aiken, W & F; 10 do d do, 25 cases matches, Haworth & D; 1 car oats, J G Miller; 5 bbls sunds, J H Loh; 1 case cigars, W Clark & Co; 2 do, J S Dilworth; 1 bbl wire, R Dickey & Co; 3 do o meal, Luebbe Bro; 4 do, J Hack.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 bx hdwe, W Kienn, 40 cads tobacco, 15 bxts do, 4 cases tobacco, Johnson, E & E; 20 do, 25 cads do, Carter Bros; 14 do 11 bxts do, T J Wallace; 40 sks wheat, Marshall R & Co; 18 hhds sugar, Haworth D; 5 tubs butter, Steel, T & C; 2 kgs lard 1 bx poultry, Head, C & Co; 1 car staves, C A Wermecastle; 7 do, F Kober; 1 do, A Depp; 10 bbls whisky, M McCullough; 10 do, Voigt & McG; 20 do, T R Kerr; 10 do, Adler & E; 5 bbls oil, P Duff & Son; 32 sks oats 74 do corn, J H Loh; 50 bxs soap, Arbuckles & Co; 4 bxs slides, Hugh McElveen; 1 car staves, J Lotz; 2 do o iron, Lewis, O & P; 5 hf bx tobacco 20 cads do 10 qr bxts do 3 hhds sugar, Watt, L & Co; 3 tcs hams 4 kgs p powder, Porterfield & Co.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 do, R W McConnell; 1 do, F N McDonald; 1 do b iron, American B Co; 4 do flour, Jenkins Bro; 5 do, T C Jenkins; 100 bbls h hams 25 do l oil 55 bxs soap, R. Owens; 55 bdls baskets, Hill, W & Co; 18 bbls b glass, W H Hamilton; 80 bxs soap, Means, S & Company; 40 do, Johnson, E & E; 80 do, Dilworth Bros; 10 do, Haworth & D; 20 do, D M Jenkins; 25 do, Carter Bros; 48 bdls baskets, J G Lauer & Bro; 5 bbls liquor, S Kleoordlinger; 11 pkgs pickles, F & J Heinz; 80 bbls peas, Head, C & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—3 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do, Graham & C; 2 do, J H Lotz; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 4 do corn, J McMasters; 2 do p lead, Beymer, B & Co; 10 do barley, W J Meek; 100 bags e corn, Price Bro; 28 bbls apples, F Owens, 22 do, J Herbert; 1 do butter, W Creese; 1 do tallow, 22 hides, G Weitach & Son; 10 bbls do, J [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said S. W. Manheimer in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place, to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAMUEL HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE—THIS IS TO CAUTION ALL parties against trusting my wife, ROSEY JOSEPHS on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting from this day.

JACOB JOSEPHS.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1867.

NOTICE — I HAVE SOLD AND transferred all my stock in the Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to the Bank.

DOUGALD MUNN.

ARCHITECTS.

**BOYD & GAMBLE ARCHITECTS**
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

**T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,**
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

**E. M. BUTZ, Architect,**
54 and 56 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

HARDWARE.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

**JOHN M'CULLOUGH**
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**MILLER, FORSE & CO.,**
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

**ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY.**
Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.
The manufacture of
IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
Also, do a general Foundry business.
Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

ELECTROTYPES & STEREOTYPES
MADE FROM WOOD CUTS AND TYPE,
UNEXCELLED FOR WORKMANSHIP AND
DURABILITY AT LOW PRICES.
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO. 57 Wood St.

**FRED. ALTVATER, CONTRACTOR,**
Office and Stone Yard,
Juniata, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

## RIVER NEWS.

### State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 16 feet and rising; it was thought on Saturday that we would have a freshet equal to that of a week ago, but the cold weather appears to have checked it up, and there was not as much of a rise in the Allegheny as expected. The gorge at Sharpsburg remains in tact; the ice between here and there came out Saturday afternoon.

CAPT. I. R. Whittaker is back from Cincinnati.

THE Mississippi continues closed between Cairo and St. Louis.

CAPT. WM. COULSON expects to leave for Yankton within the next few days.

CAPT. Anschutz thinks that the hull of the Calumet has lodged this side of Vevay.

THE river reporter of the New Orleans *Democrat* was robbed of $800 worth of money and jewelry, by burglars.

MR. JOSEPH D. WEEKS, Secretary of the Western Iron and Nail Association, arrived home from St. Louis on Saturday.

IF Lock No. 3 has been repaired so that coal can be locked through, several boats will no doubt get out to-day and to-morrow with tows of coal.

THE Smoky City picked up 21 barges and boats carried away from here and above by the ice. The Josh Cook and Baltic brought up tows of empties.

COM. KOUNTZ, Capt. D. W. Marratta and Mr. Jas. I. Earl, are back from St. Paul. We learn six or seven bids were put in for the Upper Missouri transportation contract.

THERE are 12 or 15 boats—most of them loaded—at Memphis, ready to come up the river. Nearly all of them have large cargoes of 'Southern sweetness' and other freight.

FRIAR'S POINT COAHOMIAN, 10th: "The river is so low that the steamers have not been able to get to the wharfboats of late, and had to make very inconvenient landings alongside the sandbar."

THE following boats have arrived since our last: Baltic, Josh Cook, Panther and John Dippold. The Baltic started back to meet the Sam Brown and help her back with her tow. The Grand Lake and Smoky City are due.

A SHAWNEETOWN dispatch under date of Thursday says: More than 60 barges and flats have passed since last night. The model barge Stora Lee went by this morning. Some of the passing barges are branded V. C. C., Ashland and Lysle.

THE Golden Rule arrived at Cincinnati Thursday night, 41 days out from New Orleans. She reshipped largely on the Emma Graham for Pittsburgh. The Graham was to have left Cincinnati for this port on Saturday, and will leave here for Cincinnati on Wednesday.

THE following boats were in sight yesterday: John Dippold, Panther, My Choice, Josh Cook, Tom Rees No. 2, Diamond, Fred. Wilson No. 2, Oakland, Stella, Jos. B. Williams, Michigan, J. S. Mercer, Blue Lodge, Chas. Brown, Geo. Roberts, Rover, Iron Mountain and Whale.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Bellaire, West Va.: Thomas Klinefelter was buried here last Monday. He was a son of Capt. Klinefelter, formerly of Pittsburgh, but now a resident of Belleville. He was a young man of fine promise, and a member of the M. E. Church. His disease was consumption.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says: Several sections of docks, from Pittsburgh, passed here at 8 A. M., yesterday, with a model barge on. A splendid J. C. Risher barge that came from Pittsburgh struck the Newport bridge, and was smashed to pieces. It was probably worth $1,200. A Lion barge passed down with an end stove in.

CAPT. DAVID HANEY, of the Mollie Moore, was bull-dozed whilst in New Orleans. He went to the State House to see how things were going on, and whilst there word was brought that an attack would be made on the House, and he, among the rest, was retained for the defense. After about two hours he escaped, and hence he is here.—*St. Louis Globe.*

THE New Orleans *Times*, Tuesday: The steamers at the lower landing had their flags at half-mast yesterday, in respect to the memory of Captain Theodule Ellert, one of our oldest Bayou Sara and Upper Coast boatmen, being 58 years of age. He died at 6 o'clock on Monday morning, of pneumonia, and will be buried on Tuesday morning. In the Ante Bellum days he commanded the steamers Gem, Belle Creole and Alice Vivian, and was latterly engaged as pilot on the steamer Blue Wing No. 3 in the Upper Coast trade. He was a man of kindly heart, and generally esteemed by all his brother boatmen.

ST. LOUIS *Republican*, Thursday: "This special from St. Paul appeared in yesterday's *Republican*: 'Bids were opened for Missouri river transportation to-day. Coulson & Wilder are supposed to have the lowest, and J. A. Bosler, of Carlisle, Pa., the lowest on the Yellowstone and Big Horn.' Who Bosler is nobody here appears to know. The awards will not be made till next month, probably. Boats for the business are abundant in the Upper Missouri, there being thirteen there, but four or five will be needed here to take cargoes to Benton, etc., in the spring, and where they are to come from it would be hard to discover. Among the bidders at St. Paul, A. H. Wilder, of St. Paul, John H. Charles, of Sioux City, Dr. Burleigh, of Yankton, Durfee & Peck, of Leavenworth, Coulson & Co., and Commodore Kountz were expected to be represented."

WE clip the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*: To satisfy the expressed desires of several of our readers, we print below the charges exacted of a steamer for wharfage on a single trip from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh and return, taking the books of the Emma Graham, which makes weekly trips, as our authority:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At Cincinnati | | | $2 50 |
| Augusta, | going and coming | | 2 00 |
| Higginsport, | do | do | 2 00 |
| Ripley, | do | do | 2 00 |
| Maysville, | do | do | 4 00 |
| Manchester, | do | do | 2 00 |
| Vanceburg, | do | do | 2 00 |
| Portsmouth,* | do | do | 2 00 |
| Greenup, | do | do | 2 00 |
| Ironton, | do | do | 4 00 |
| Ashland, | do | do | 2 00 |
| Catlettsburg, | do | do | 2 00 |
| Gallipolis, | do | do | 3 50 |
| Middleport, | do | do | 2 00 |
| Pomeroy, | do | do | 2 00 |
| Parkersburg, | do | do | 4 00 |
| Marietta, | do | do | 4 00 |
| Wheeling,† | do | do | 12 00 |
| Pittsburgh,‡ | do | do | 9 00 |
| | | | $64 50 |

*Reduced from $2 to $1 for each landing.

† The charge is $3 for a landing of 30 minutes, and $6 for a longer time less than one day.

‡ Pittsburgh charges $9 for a landing of one hour.

**SMITH & SHEPLER,**
CELEBRATED
**Feed Water Boiler Washer.**
PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.
This Improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Rover, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Ironsides, and others.
J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,
Manufacturers,
68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

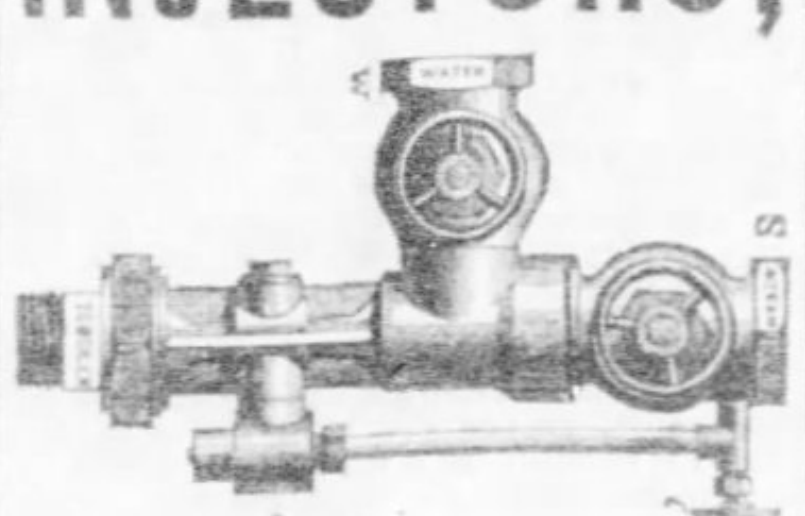
RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis and Upper Mississippi.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 24TH.
THE STEAMER
WHALE and Barges.
C. F. ADAMS .......... Master
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports, giving through rates to Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans, and all points South and West.
For freight only, apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
GEORGE H. GHRIEST,
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Agents.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.

**DUFF & CAMPBELL,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

**FRIEDMANN'S INJECTORS,**



FOR
**STEAM BOILERS**
TAKES THE PREMIUM.
They start promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no movable parts to get out of order.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
**Bailey, Farrell & Co.**
167 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH PA.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Grand Extraordinary Drawing of 1876.
Only 18,000 tickets. $1,350,000 cash. 1 Prize to seven tickets.
Circulars with full particulars sent free.
Address J. DUFF & Co., Bankers, 42 Nassau street, N. Y.

OILS, &c.

**STANDARD OIL CO.,**
REFINERS OF
PETROLEUM
For Export and Home Consumption.
Illuminating Oils 5. W. of 110, 130, 150 and 150 deg; Head Light Oil 175 deg.; Benzine, Residuum, etc. General Office,
Corner of Seventh and Duquesne Way.
Home Trade Office and Warehouse,
Duquesne Way, near Ninth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

INSURANCE.

**ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.**
INCORPORATED 1819.
Charter Perpetual. Capital $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.
JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in bank | $ 588,559 74 |
| Cash in hands of agents and in transit | 436,501 62 |
| Real Estate | 305,000 00 |
| Mortgage bonds | 418,060 00 |
| Bank and Trust Company stocks | 1,530,150 00 |
| Railroad Stocks | 579,686 00 |
| Loans on bond and mortgage | 81,500 00 |
| Loans on collaterals | 13,727 00 |
| United States, State and city stock and other securities | 1,969,465 61 |
| Total | $6,792,649 98 |

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted .......... $ 346,385 50

**S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,**
59 Fourth Avenue.

**SOLID INDEMNITY**
Fire, Life and Accident Ins. Agency.
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York | $1,700,000 |
| Atlas Fire Insurance Company of Hartford | 511,000 |
| Glens Falls Fire Insurance Company of New York | 750,000 |
| Security Fire Insurance Company of Connecticut | 850,000 |
| Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia | 6,000,000 |
| Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of New York, total assets over liabilities | 335,000 |

Cash Assets Over $8,000,000.
OFFICE, 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
JOHN D. BIGGERT, Manager

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
C. Yeager, James Graham,
L. Walter, Rev. W. Ewart,
W. W. Patrick, Jas. F. Brown,
C. C. Boyle, Louis J. Anton,
J. C. Lapp, L. A. Farner,
Jacob Painter, J. L. Payne,
Thomas Smith, J. S. Seymour,
C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH. Incorporated March 1849.
CAPITAL .......... $250,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. McCreery, John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke, John L. Wolfe,
Wm. S. Evans, Wm. H. Dorsey,
Philip Reymer, John B. Jackson,
R. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
WM. L. JONES, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey, Geo. W. Cochran,
Harvey Childs, Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays, James McCune,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. H. Nevin,
R. L. Fahnestock, John F. Robinson.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844.
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
F. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, over $10,000,000.
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $3,308,824 82.
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

**PRODUCE! PRODUCE!**
NEW BEANS, SPLIT PEAS,
HOMINY, GREEN PEAS,
ONIONS, POTATOES,
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
FOR SALE BY
**Watt, Lang & Co.,**
331 Liberty Street.
The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

**LAING & M'KALLIP**
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Anthracite Coal.
357 Liberty St., 134 Fifth Avenue, and cor. 31st St. and A. V. R. R.

**ARCHIBALD WALLACE,**
WHOLESALE
GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER
No. 8 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

**H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,**
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
305 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

**JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.**
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

**JUST RECEIVED!**
20 cars Western and New York State Barley.
6 cars Rye.
4 cars Ear Corn (yellow.)
4 cars Middlings.
3 cars Bran.
3,000 bushels Bags.
1,000 Cotton Seamless Bags.
For sale by
KEIL & RITCHART,
349 Liberty Street.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
**DICKSON, STEWART & CO**
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
OFFICE and YARD, 567 LIBERTY STREET.
Particular attention given to filling orders for above coal.

FINANCIAL.

**AMERICAN BANK,**
Iron Bank Block,
corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL .......... $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John W. Moreland,
James Musgrave, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles R. Lorch, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

**CENTRAL BANK,**
No. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL .......... $100,00
Incorporated by Legislature.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Fawcett, D. W. C. Carroll,
James H. Hopkins, Julius Adair,
James Brown, J. R. Wilson,
Madison Bailey, J. H. Denniston,
George Bingham, Alonzo Hayes,
Paul H. Hacke, James Wilson,
THOMAS FAWCETT, President,
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President,
M. HUNNINGS, Cashier.

**FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK**
No. 171 Federal Street
ALLEGHENY.
CAPITAL, . . . . $200,000.
DIRECTORS.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simon Drum, D. Macferron,
Geo. D. Riddle, R. R. Kunt,
R. W. Carrwright,
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

**Allegheny National Bank,**
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
I. W. COOK, President.
S. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

**N. Holmes & Sons,**
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

**DR. WHITTIER,**
Founder and Proprietor of the
Keystone Dispensary
502 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of ulcers, sore throat, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.
Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.
Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE.
144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders of sexual reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes and cure. Sent securely sealed, on receipt of price, in money or postage stamps. Address
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
502 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

PRIVATE DISEASES. — OFFICE 1104 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and decay cured in a short time. Lost Manhood restored, and all the unhappy consequences and their prevention, a sure warranted or money refunded. Has been in this city a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has been through over 20,000 cases.
For circulars and book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 1104 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.

**MANHOOD RESTORED.**
Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, loss of manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y.

PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE.

**A. HARTUPEE,**
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
Of any desired size and shape. Also
Every Variety of Tiles,
For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
OFFICE,
CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**WOODLAND FIRE BRICK CO.,**
(LIMITED.)
Manufacturers of Superior
FIRE BRICK,
Adapted for all purposes.
Steel and Siemen
FURNACE BRICK
A SPECIALTY.
Full assortment of shapes always on hand.
OFFICE, 373 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BRIDGE WORK.

**KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y**
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

IRON AND STEEL.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.
**Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.**
PROPRIETORS OF
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and
PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1858, manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**WAYNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.**
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF
IRON AND STEEL.
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tack Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Spikes Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Boiler Sheets, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL, Wayne and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Spring Steel, Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,
COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

**Pennsylvania Iron Works.**
EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
SHEET AND BAR IRON,
Flat Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

JOHN W. HAY. CHAS. SHINKLE. W. J. MILLER, Jr.
**MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY**
And Machine Works.
HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,
Successors to W. J. ANDERSON,
Machinists and Iron Founders.
Grist and Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
Turbine Water Wheels.
Agents for Detroit & Co., Bolting Cloths, and John A. Walker's Sprague for Mill Spindles.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
No. 39 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH.

**Industrial Machine Works.**
Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,
Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Flouring Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machines, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.
Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Robinson, Rea & Co.,**
FOUNDERS and
MACHINISTS,
12 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

**PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.**
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled, Sand and Homogeneous Steel Rolls.
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions.
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse:
No. 33 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

STEEL WORKS.

**PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.**
Anderson & Passavant,
SUCCESSORS TO
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
Of every description. Also,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
Corner Ross and First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**LABELLE STEEL WORKS.**
Smith, Sutton & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
REITER, SUTTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL
ALSO,
Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS
Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,
ALLEGHENY.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

**SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.**
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave.

**Black Diamond Steel Works.**
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

**CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.**
Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,
OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH PA.

RAILROADS.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1876, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:45 a. m., Philadelphia 3:45 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:16 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:50 p. m., New York 10:15 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:15 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:05 a. m.

FAST LINE daily at 8:06 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:50 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:25 a. m., Baltimore 7:45 a. m., Washington 9:12 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 3:41, 5:01, 5:46, 6:11, 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:46 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOMMODATION 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:41 and 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train daily, except Monday | 12:41 a. m. |
| Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday | 7:51 a. m. |
| Cincinnati Express daily | 8:11 a. m. |
| Pacific Express daily | 1:41 p. m. |
| Way Passenger daily | 8:26 p. m. |
| Fast Line daily | 11:11 p. m. |
| Johnstown accommodation | 10:26 a. m. |

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 3:41, 5:31, 7:11 and 7:56 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m., 7:11 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., and 11:16 p. m. Sunday 7:56 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 7:11, 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 4:41, 7:31, and 9:21 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:36 a. m.

Uniontown Express daily, except Sunday 4:26 p. m.

Trains arrive from Uniontown at 9:36 a. m., and 6:01 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, (city time):

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler | 7:11 a. m. |
| EXPRESS, connecting for Butler | 2:31 p. m. |
| BUTLER ACCOM., 9:31 a. m. Sunday at | 7:46 a. m. |
| FREEPORT ACCOM. | 4:56 p. m. |
| SPRINGDALE ACC., 9:16, 11:31 a. m., 6:16, and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday at 12:51 and | 9:11 p. m. |
| SHARPSBURG ACCOM. | 8:41 p. m. |
| MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER | 3:51 p. m. |

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

| | |
|---|---|
| Express, connecting from Butler | 9:58 a. m. |
| Mail Train, connecting from Butler | 5:26 p. m. |
| Butler Ac. 1.06 p. m. On Sunday at | 6:56 p. m. |
| Freeport Accom. | 8:06 a. m. |
| Springdale accom., 6:51 a. m., 3:51 and 7:16 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and | 6:41 p. m. |
| Sharpsburg Accom. | 9:01 p. m. |
| Market Train from Butler | 9:01 a. m. |

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

**PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.**

On and after Dec. 4th, 1876, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crestline Mail, | 6:12am | Atlantic Ex | 2:42am |
| Erie & Ash. Ex | 7:47am | Wheeling Ex | 10:47am |
| Cl. & Wh'g Mail | 8:32am | Chicago Ex | 12:27pm |
| Chicago Ex | 9:12am | Erie & Ash. Ex | 2:42pm |
| Cl. & Wh'g Ex. | 1:52pm | Chicago Mail | 4:02pm |
| Pacific Ex | 2:12pm | Cleveland Ex | 3:52pm |
| Wheeling Ex | 4:17pm | Ch. & St. L. Ex. | 7:47pm |
| Erie & War Ex | 4:37pm | Cl. & Wh'g Ex. | 7:57pm |
| Fast Line | 11:42pm | Erie Ex | 11:27pm |
| Depart from Allegheny. | | Arrive in Allegheny. | |
| Beaver FallsAc. | 8,47am | Leetsdale Ac | 6:42am |
| Leetsdale Ac | 10:27am | Leetsdale Ac | 7:27am |
| Leetsdale Ac | 12:07pm | Beaver FallsAc | 8:12am |
| Sharpsville Ac. | 1:12pm | Enon Accom | 8:47am |
| Leetsdale Ac | 2:37pm | Sharpsb & War ac | 10:12am |
| Enon Accom | 3:37pm | Leetsdale Ac | 12:52pm |
| Leetsdale Ac | 5:12pm | Beaver FallsAc. | 1:22pm |
| Beaver FallsAc | 6:22pm | Leetsdale Ac | 4:22pm |
| Leetsdale Ac | 7:37pm | Leetsdale Ac | 7:22pm |
| Leetsdale Ac | 11:22pm | Leetsdale Ac | 10:02pm |
| Fair Oaks Sunday Church | 12:42pm | Fair Oaks Sunday Church | 9:52am |

Pacific Express leaves Daily. Fast Line leaves Daily, except Saturday. Chicago Express arrives Daily. Atlantic Express arrives Daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

**PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.** (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pacific Express | 8:42am |
| Fast Line | 11:32pm |
| Steubenville Accommodation | 7:17am |
| Washington Accommodation | 9:17am |
| McDonald's Accommodation | 11:02am |
| Dennison Accommodation | 3:52pm |
| Washington Accommodation | 4:52pm |
| McDonald's Accommodation | 6:12pm |
| Mansfield Accommodation | 11:02pm |
| Sunday Church Train to McDonald | 12:47pm |
| Sunday evening Ch. Train to Mansfield | 9:42pm |

ARRIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 8:02am |
| Fast Line | 7:57pm |
| McDonald's Accommodation | 6:47am |
| Washington Accommodation | 8:22am |
| Dennison Accommodation | 9:42am |
| McDonald's Accommodation | 2:02pm |
| Washington Accommodation | 3:07pm |
| Steubenville Accommodation | 5:22pm |
| Mansfield Accommodation | 7:17pm |
| Sunday Church Train from McDonald | 9:57am |

Pacific Express and Fast Line leave daily. Cincinnati Express Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

**BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.**

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after SUNDAY, JAN. 14th, 1877, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

| DEPART. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fayette co. Ac. | 7:10am | McKeesport Ac. | 6:55am |
| McKeesport Ac | 8:42am | Through Express | 7:00am |
| Through Mail | 9:24am | McKeesport Ac. | 8:10am |
| McKeesport Ac. | 11:20am | W. Newton Ac. | 8:20am |
| McKeesport Ac | 3:20pm | Uniontown Ex | 9:40am |
| Uniontown Ex. | 3:55pm | McKeesport Ac | 12:40pm |
| McKeesport Ac | 4:15pm | McKeesport Ac. | 2:00pm |
| W. Newton Ac. | 5:05pm | Fayette co. Ex. | 5:33pm |
| McKeesport Ac. | 6:20pm | McKeesport Ac. | 6:00pm |
| Through Ex. | 9:45pm | McKeesport Ac. | 7:00pm |
| McKeesport Ac. | 11:15pm | Through Mail | 8:20pm |
| Church Train | 12:40pm | Church Train | 10:05am |
| Church Train | 9:21pm | Church Train | 6:45pm |

Through Express daily. Through Mail daily, except Sunday.

Accommodation trains and Fayette Co. express daily except Sunday.

THE MOST DIRECT AND PLEASANT ROUTE TO THE EAST AND SOUTH VIA WASHINGTON CITY.

Through Mail leaving at 9:24 a. m. arrives at Washington 9:10 p. m., Baltimore 10:30 p. m., Richmond 7:05 a. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:25 a. m.

Through Express leaving at 9:45 p. m. arrives at Washington 9:45 a. m., Baltimore 11:30 a. m., Richmond 11:30 p. m., Philadelphia 1:15 p. m., New York 5:05 p. m.

QUICK TIME TO MT. PLEASANT, CONNELLSVILLE AND UNIONTOWN.

Leave Pittsburgh 9:24 a. m., arrive at Connellsville 11:16 a. m., Uniontown 11:44 a. m., Mt. Pleasant 11:47 a. m.

Leave Pittsburgh 3:55 p. m., arrive at Connellsville 6:06 p. m., Uniontown 6:45 p. m., Mt. Pleasant 7:14 p. m.

Pullman Sleeping Coaches on Through Express and Elegant Day Coaches on Through Mail Trains.

Ticket Offices, Corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

R. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
E. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

**PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.**

O[illegible] SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876, and [illegible], Trains will leave and arrive [illegible] corner Fourth avenue and [illegible] as follows, Pittsburgh time:

| | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M[illegible] | | Pittsburgh Ac. | 8:37am |
| Mono[illegible] | | [illegible]sburgh Ex. | 10:32am |
| Monong[illegible] | | [illegible]rgh Ac. | 1:37pm |
| Monongа[illegible] | | [illegible]gh Mail | 5:10pm |
| Homestea[illegible] | | [illegible]tmsby at | 6:00 |

[illegible] a. m., return[illegible] 6:22 a. m., running to Birm[illegible]

CHURCH TRA[illegible] Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m. [illegible] at all points for passengers, and reach[illegible] Pittsburgh at 10:08 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 2:50 p. m.

All trains from Pittsburgh run through to Monongahela City.

Through connections to and from Brownsville and all intermediate points on the Monongahela river, daily, (except Sunday,) as follows: Leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 10:31 a. m. and 1:37 and 5:20 p. m. Returning, trains leave Pittsburgh at 9:10 a. m., 3:05, 3:50 p. m., connect with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 4:00, 8:45 and 11:00 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 61 Fourth avenue.

JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.
WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.

**ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD**—On and after MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arnolds Park Accom | 6:50am | Night Express | 6:20am |
| Buffalo Ex | 8:15am | Arnolds Park ac | 6:40am |
| S. Works Ac | 10:15am | S. Works Ac | 8:10am |
| Freeport Ac | 11:40am | Arnolds Park ac | 9:55am |
| Titusville Ex | 1:55pm | Emil'ton & Reynoldsville Ac | 11:15am |
| Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac | 3:20pm | S. Works Ac | 1:45pm |
| Arnolds Park Ac | 5:00pm | Titusville Ex | 2:35pm |
| S. Works Ac | 6:15pm | Freeport Ac | 6:00pm |
| Night Ex | 8:25pm | Arnolds Park ac | 7:00pm |
| Arnolds Park ac | 11:10pm | Buffalo Ex | 7:58pm |

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:60 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:05 p. m. Stopping at all stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:15 a. m., arriving at Emlenton 12:25 p. m., returning leaves Emlenton 3:10 p. m., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:15 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connections at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.

MAGNOLIA FLOUR—THE FINEST Winter White Wheat Flour on the market! barrels or bags. Also, Patent Process Minnesota Flour, choice, fresh supply received; no charge for cartage.

JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

# HOME NEWS.

**Parties** who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

*Rising barometer, winds shifting to colder westerly or northwest, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rains, are indicated for to-day.*

### Amusements.

C. W. Barry, the character actor, commences an engagement this evening at Library Hall in "Echoes; a Tale of the Past."

At the Opera House Kate Fisher and her trained horse, in "Mazeppa," will constitute the attraction.

### Euclid Avenue Opera House Sold.

On Saturday, at Cleveland, Ohio, the Euclid avenue Opera House, of which Mr. John Ellsler was proprietor, was sold at Master Commissioner's sale to A. W. Fairbanks, proprietor of the Cleveland *Herald* property, for $51,000, a little more than one-fourth of its original cost.

### Bricklayers' Wages.

Several days ago a meeting of journeymen bricklayers was held in Allegheny, for the purpose of considering the question of wages to be asked this year. Last season there was but very little work for them, and they received from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. The matter was fully discussed, and finally a motion was adopted that three dollars per day be asked this year, and that the contractors and builders be notified of their action. The meeting then adjourned.

### Chief Hartzell Back.

Yesterday morning Chief of Police Hartzell arrived safely in the city from a trip to New York City, where he had gone to get Julius Streng, charged before the Mayor by Mr. Julius Prager, with larceny. The prisoner was safely lodged in jail here. The Chief says that he was very kindly treated in New York by the police authorities, who had not forgotten the kindness shown by the Chief in arresting the notorious bank robber Mason for them some time ago.

### Raising Fallen Women.

At the conclusion of the address of Rev. Dr. Pearson last night, in the Arch street Presbyterian church, Allegheny, it was announced that the ladies about to enter upon the work of assisting fallen women to better lives than they are now leading, had decided that no organization was necessary, but that a prayer meeting would be held at three o'clock every afternoon in the Smithfield street M. E. church, after which women who desire assistance in their efforts to reform will, on application, be provided with work, and given all the aid that can be furnished.

### A Desperate Small-pox Case.

A man named Michael Conners, who has been living in a house in Singer's Row on the South Side, below the Monongahela Suspension bridge, some days ago became afflicted with small-pox. He seems to have had no friends to take care of him, neither was his case reported to the officers of the Board of Health. On Saturday night while in a delirious condition he dressed himself, went out and commenced walking up and down Carson street, to the terror of the neighbors. A police officer tried to induce him to go in but without avail. As he was a powerful man force was out of the question, so Health Officer Fording, of the Sout Side, was called and finally induced him to go into Coyle & Co.'s lumber yard office where he was watched all night by Mr. Fording and yesterday morning he was removed to the city hospital.

## THE ORTWEIN REWARD.

### Report of the Commissioner—Division of the Money—The Award Final.

The commissioner or referee appointed to distribute the reward of two thousand dollars offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of the Hamnet family made his report Saturday. There were over a dozen claimants for the money, but, as will be seen, Mr. Hasbrouck has divided the fund, after deducting the costs and expenses, among four, giving one one-half and the others one-eighth each. A great mass of testimony, five hundred folios in all, was taken by the referee, and is filed with his report. Mr. Hasbrouck, in his report, sums up the claims of each of the dozen men. The costs in the case amounted to $332, including a fee of $170 for the referee, and $135 for a stenographic reporter. This sum was taken from the reward, leaving $1,668 to be distributed. The distribution is made as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John P. Wacker | (one-half) | $834 00 |
| Phillip Schuer | (one-eighth) | 208 50 |
| John Schleipper | " | 208 50 |
| John Rolshouse | " | 208 50 |
| Wm. Lorenz | " | 208 50 |

Concerning the claim of John W. Quirk, who was at the time of the arrest a member of the Allegheny police force, Mr. Hasbrouck says that the fact of his being an officer, and that he was called upon by a citizen to make the arrest, debars him from any interest in the reward. This reward, the referee says, was not offered to police officers, whose duty it was to attempt to discover and arrest the criminal without hope of reward. The claimant died soon after the arrest was made, but his claim was contested by his administrator.

## DIOCESAN TROUBLES.

### Father Sheehan Appeals to the Propaganda at Rome.

A meeting was held at Emerald Hall last evening to devise ways and means for defraying the expenses of Rev. Father Sheehan to Rome. It appears that the Rev. Father, who was a Priest in good standing in this diocese, some years since left, and went to New Orleans, where he remained a few years, and returning two years since, asked Bishop Domenec for a charge. The Bishop for some cause postponed the matter until after the diocese was divided, and he then referred Father Sheehan to Bishop Tuigg, telling him that he belonged to the diocese of Pittsburgh. When he applied to Bishop Tuigg that dignitary informed him that he was a foreigner and did not belong to his diocese. Father Sheehan then appealed to Arch bishop Wood, who has charge of this province, but as his power is limited his decision would not be final, nor would it be of any binding force on the Bishop here. The Reverend Father proposes to appeal to the Propaganda at Rome. The meeting organized by calling Mr. Clark to the chair, after which Father Sheehan was called upon to state his case, and the substance of his statement is given above. It was decided that the reverend gentleman should give a lecture at Library Hall Sunday evening, February 11th, to raise funds to defray his expenses. The lecture will doubtless treat of the troubles of the lecturer, and as he is one of the most learned and thoroughly posted among the Catholic clergy, it will doubtless be very entertaining.

## THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

### The Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Companies at Loggerheads—The Destruction of Seven Miles of Wire in the Oil Regions.

Information was received at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company in this city that gangs of men had been organized under the direction of the Western Union Company for the purpose of destroying certain lines of telegraph in the oil regions. It appears that under arrangment made several years since between the Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Companies the former company got control of and was operating, under a lease, the lines of the Merchants National Telegraph Company, which extend through the oil country, which lease is about to expire, and the lines go into the hands of the Atlantic and Pacific Company. The Western Union Company, rather than see the opposition company get control of the lines, it is said, determined to destroy them. The officers of the Atlantic and Pacific Company in this city at once made application for an injunction to stop them from the proposed destruction of the lines, and an injunction was granted by Judge Ewing, in chambers, at half-past six o'clock on Saturday evening. Messengers were sent out by train with copies of the paper to all points that could be reached by rail, and copies were telegraphed to all points that could be reached. At one point it is stated the poles had been cut down, and the wires destroyed for seven miles before the messenger overtook the men at work. The wires between Franklin and Oil City were destroyed. The work of destruction was begun late Saturday night, and it is not known yet what damage other than that reported has been done. There promises to be extensive litigation in regard to the matter, and as there are of course two sides to the case, we cannot give an opinion concerning it until we hear both.

### Look Ahead.

The prospects for the "good time coming" are daily brightening, and with this consummation must come the erection and enlargement of business establishments, and in this line the Messrs. Riter & Conley, of No. 55 and 56 Water street, are acknowledged second to none in the manufacture and erection of iron mill buildings, roof frames, bridges, boilers, oil tanks, blast furnaces, and all kinds of heavy iron plate work. These gentlemen have had years of experience in the business, have every facility for execution of elegant and substantial workmanship, employ the most skillful and reliable workmen, which, added to the use of honest material, enable them to render the fullest measure of satisfaction to those who have occasion to require their services. Prices moderate and terms easy.

**The Extra Sodas** manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co. are of very superior quality.

## BROTHER MURPHY.

### What He and His Cohorts Did Last Night—The Library Hall Meeting—Eloquent Addresses by Messrs. Swartzwelder, Realf, Murphy and Others—Echoes from the Skirmish Line.

Library Hall last night was literally jammed. If the tickets were five dollars instead of twenty-five cents the Hall would no doubt be crowded just as terribly as it is now. The Why is the standing enigma with those who do not go, and, possibly, to many who do attend; but still the fact remains the same whether explainable or not.

The usual religious exercises were held before the regular temperance performance was commenced.

Col. Realf was the first speaker introduced. He referred to a remark of Mr. David Hall that "things are not equally divided in this world," and concurred in the opinion. He then proceeded to give an eloquent exposition of the axiom, recounting the differences existing between the classes constituting the social life of the world. But this unequal distribution of wealth, education and intelligence is not without accuring good. It gives the intelligent an opportunity to lift up the ignorant; it gives the wealthy an opportunity to help the poor; it gives the sober man a chance to help and hold up the drunken; it gives an opportunity for the exercise of those qualities which are considered such an important part of the human mind, and for ascertaining the truth of the divine saying, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." No one of us it is true can bring society into forms and moulds to suit ourselves, but we can work on the better sides of character and lift degradation if not to our plane at least to an infinitely higher level than that on which it now moves. However unequally things may be divided in this world, we can obey the injunction of Him, who bids us be pure, be honorable, be true, be virtuous and love Me. The Colonel's remarks were exceedingly eloquent, and met with frequent spontaneous bursts of applause from the vast audience.

Mr. Joseph S. Dilworth was next introduced. He said he had no intention of speaking, and felt much like taking the advice of a Sunday school scholar to a prosy speaker, to "say amen and sit down." Yet he was willing to sacrifice his personal feelings in the matter if by anything he could say he could aid the cause of Mr. Murphy; a work in which he had been interested for years; that of lifting up fallen humanity; in helping those who are fighting against the terrible temptation of drink. He related several instances of men who had come to him for work, and the saying of one that he felt stronger than he ever did before, because he had God in his heart. It was this in Mr. Murphy's movement that made him more confident of permanent good resulting from it.

Mr. Swartzwelder was introduced by Mr. Murphy with the statement that he looked like Kaiser William, who made such a stir in Paris a short time ago. Mr. Swartzwelder retorted by asking Mr. Murphy how near to the blarney stone he was born. Mr. M. replied not far away from it, but he never touched it in his life.

Mr. Swartzwelder said that although he had for years been accustomed to public speaking, yet he acknowledged that in facing the 3,000 pairs of eyes in the audience, he felt some trepidation, because he feared that more might be expected of him than he could accomplish. Yet not for that reason would he refuse to do what he could. The movement, he said, is a wonderful one; it is shaking down and garnering the already ripe fruit, that had been ready for the harvest these many days. It is not all the work, possibly, of the successful leader, Mr. Murphy, yet in a certain way it is. As Franklin, by his experiments, discovered the way to draw down the lightning, and by further experimentst to preserve property by conducting the devastating fluid harmlessly to the earth, so Mr. Murphy has struck an electric spark that is thrilling the community.

Mr. Swartzwelder then proceeded to give a number of figures to show the actual good done by the movement. He found that the number of workhouse commitments since the work commenced has been 654, being 613 less than last year. The jail commitments during the same time were 222 less than during the same period last year. It is true that during hard times the number of commitments to the workhouse for drunkenness and disorderly conduct decreases, but, as Superintendent Cordier says, the number of graver crimes, such as murder, burglary, robbery, &c., increases. Still the great reduction in commitments this year must be largely attributed to Mr. Murphy's influence, as the times were as hard last year as this. This work Mr. Murphy has accomplished by the great love that he possesses and exercises. Mr. Swartzwelder next gave a vivid description of the force of habit—how, when it is forming, it is like the tender tendril of the vine as in the spring it reaches out for a twig to entwine; yet, when it is formed, it is as hard, as immovable, as is that same hardened tendril in fall, which clasps with a band of steel the supporting limb. It is no use for any one to say that he has has no fears that he will ever need the restraining influence of a moral obligation not to drink. The moderate drinker may insist that he has no need of a guardian such as Mr. Murphy. But he might as well say that he can drink poison without harm, because he contains within him an antidote. The habit of drinking will finally become so strong that it cannot be overcome.

The eloquent lawyer's remarks were quite lengthy, but the audience would have listened to him with pleasure if he had spoken twice as long.

Mr. Campbell was the first speaker introduced under the five minute rule. He said that he had before taken stronger pledges than this of Mr. Murphy's, stronger at least, he thought, in the mere wording; but there is something else in this pledge that means more, and is more powerful than all other pledges. The man who takes it simply promises to quit drinking, yet somehow or other so soon as a man affixes his signature, he suddenly stops swearing, and other bad practices as well. It is God in the movement that makes it so powerful.

Mr. Eccles Robinson followed. He said he had frequently been asked what is in this pledge that men keep it; and others say that they will wait until they find out if it will last before they take part. The speaker thought that in view of the good done, beng done, and to be done, it was no time for people to stand back and ask questions. God is in the movement, and it will go on in spite of the objectors.

Mr. Mike Lanigan said it could not be expected of him coming out of a boiler shop to say much, but he proceeded to advise moderate drinkers and drinkers of all kinds to take the advice of [illegible] who was acquainted with the [illegible] all its branches, and sign the pled[illegible]

Mr. Dave Hall next showed [illegible] the audience. He was greeted with [illegible]mous applause, although he said [illegible] was and never would be able to [illegible] speech. He said he had been frequ[illegible] asked by people if he *thought* he w[illegible] keep the pledge. Why, the idea is rid[illegible]lous. All that he has got to say about [illegible] is for the people who wonder if he w[illegible] keep the pledge, to come forward and sign it and not break it until he does. He believed Mr. Murphy would take them on probation that long. [(Mr. Murphy—I will, brother David.) He then spoke of some "conundrums" published in a Sunday paper (the *Globe*), and said that so far as Frank X. Burns was concerned he could vouch for him that he got no salary, and none of the money contributed.

Frank X. Burns himself followed and related how he had gotten away with his money. He said that he had no regrets for the lost fortune, further than that he had made such a fool of himself. But he believed he learned wisdom by the loss; at least he could say that no newspaper paragraphs would ever drive him to break the pledge.

M. J. C. Weir delivered a speech that went over five minutes.

Mr. William Hill, "Sweet William," kept the audience in a laugh from the time he got up until he sat down. He said that really he felt a tremor in getting up before such an audience—he did really, even if he had an unbounded amount of "cheek." He confessed that he had need of the sympathy of the audience to brace himself up, since he could no longer do it by taking a smile. He felt proud of the audience, and wanted to know if they couldn't say the same of him. He took his seat amid a perfect storm of laughter.

Mr. Murphy said that he wished to state that he had never been asked either by Mr. Gotthold or Mr. Canning to appear on the stage of either the Opera House or Library Hall. He supposed that both gentlemen being men of sense, knew it would be useless to do so. He also wished to repeat that he had no connection with the *Ensign*, but he wanted it understood also that while having no pecuniary or any other connection with it, he wished the paper God speed.

Mr. W. C. Moreland was the last speaker introduced, but only said a few words, as the hour was late.

The meeting adjourned about ten o'clock, quite a number of additional signers of the pledge having been obtained.

ON WOOD STREET.

In the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, there was a Gospel temperance meeting held last night. The Rev. Dr. Scovel opened the meeting by reading the fifteenth chapter of Luke, Mr. Spencer leading in prayer. Dr. Scovel then said that he believed the temperance movement now in progress is based on that chapter. He explained the reasons why he had such heartfelt sympathy for the temperance movement now in progress. First, because the love of God is the foremost thought. It is so Christ-like, stooping to pick up the very lowest and most debased, and extending to them a helping hand in not only supplying their temporal wants, but also in looking after their spiritual welfare. And, in the second place, it was doing a grand work not only for the people at large, but for the churches also. And church members should not only give their presence, but should give material aid to the cause, and, if necessary, offer their houses to the most deserving ones of the reformed who have no homes of their own. He also urged all to sign the pledge from the age of twelve years and upward. He had signed when only eight years old, and had stood steadfast.

After singing a hymn Gilbert McMasters, Esq., was called on and addressed the meeting. He said the spot on which he stood was a holy one to him and endeared by many ties of former years. He remembered of a temperance meeting held in the former building (which occupied the site of the present one) when total abstinence was not preached and when it was thought no sin to drink wine or cider, and when only two ministers would even go so far as to advocate the movement—they were Dr. Herron and Rev. Williams. In all their meetings of several nights they only got 48 signers, and thought they had done well. But the present movement is one of total abstinence and many thousands are now signing the pledge, and all the ministers are willing to lend a helping hand. As the platform of the pledge is large and broad enough for all classes and conditions to stand upon, and people of all denominations and political parties can sign the pledge without violating any prejudice or vow that might stand in the way. To-night he could say that many hundreds of happy families were rejoicing over reclaimed fathers and sons, who a few short weeks ago were mourning in tears and living in fear, and the good could only be summed up when the great day of the final trial took place. When all the acts of our lives should be laid bare before the world.

Mr. A. Bell then offered up prayer. After singing, Wm. K. Jennings, Esq., spoke and said that he could see nothing about total abstinence in the Bible, but felt sure that it was the only safe guard by the help of God against becoming a drunkard. He thought moderate drinkers were setting a bad example, as some were moderate drinkers who only drank two glasses a day while others could be called moderate who drank six bottles, because that amount would not make them drunk.

Mr. Robert Orr commented on the parable of the Prodigal Son, and said there were four points to be considered. First, That he wandered off into a far country and spent all his living, and compared it with the wanderers of the present day whom we find amongst us homeless and penniless ones, most of whom have loving parents and good homes to go to. Second, All those out of employment and out of money and no place for them to earn a living in and who are forced to beg or steal. Third, Those who have lost caste by doing menial work or that they think is such, having to dig and shovel, in place of handling the pen or filling places of profit and trust. And in the fourth place, how they may return—by simply acknowledging their sins and returning to their Father's house, and how they should be received as the parable says, with joy and feasting, and not with sour looks and unkind words, bidding them to depart as unworthy to be trusted or loved again.

Mr. James Laughlin read in prayer, and the the congregation then arose and sang a hymn and all were requested to come forward and sign the pledge. A large number responded.

OUT THE AVENUE.

A temperance meeting was held at the Fifth avenue M. E. church at the foot of Magee street, last evening. The church was crowded. Col. Realf and others made addresses, and several signed the pledge. Another meeting will be held in this church on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Murphy and others have promised to be present.

A large and crowded temperance meeting was held in the Oakland M. E. church, Rev. A. B. Coatte, pastor, last evening. The church was crowded. The meeting was presided over by the pastor, who opened it with the usual exercises, and introduced Mrs. Russell, of Chicago, who occupied the attention of the audience very closely for over an hour. Her address was very eloquent. She pointed out to those who had not already signed the pledge the necessity of doing so without delay. It was a step they never would regret, and it would show their manhood. The speaker referred to the noble work that had been done in Beaver county, and especially at Bridgeport, and also to Mr. Murphy's converts who had taken up the cross and were going out night after night trying to save these poor drinking men.

Mr. E. K. Graves, Wm. Jackson and Dr. King also addressed the meeting. Forty signed the pledge. Another meeting will be held this evening when Dr. Durant and others will make addresses.

FAIR HAVEN.

On Saturday evening a large and enthusiastic audience assembled at the Fair Haven school house, on the Castle Shannon Railroad, to hear some of Murphy's converts. The officers of the railroad sent a special train from Castle Shannon, and on its arrival the school house was jammed with friends of the cause. The choir was led by Mr. George Harris, and the meeting by Gilbert M. McMaster, Esq. The meeting was opened with the usual exercises, and the Rev. J. W. Hazlett made a very fervent prayer.

Gilbert M. McMasters, Esq., made an earnest appeal to all present to connect themselves with this movement, and hoped that none of the drinking men would go away without signing the pledge. He was glad to see so many happy faces present, but he felt sure that if they took one of these pledges away with them that the next time he met them they would be much more happy than they were then.

Henry Chadwick was the first speaker called, and said that he had been using liquor for twenty years, but he could not see now the necessity of it. It only ruined a man and lost him the confidence of his friends.

George Harris had never been a drinking man, but had signed the pledge eight weeks ago, and felt better for having done so. He wanted all young men who took their one or two glasses a day to follow his example, and if they did so they would be as happy as he was. It would save them much trouble hereafter.

Richard Ennis had signed the pledge three weeks ago, had no reason to regret it. Previous to signing it he had spent a great deal of money upon strong drinks, and while only a young man had drank considerable. His previous life had been a misery to him on account of drink.

Mark F. Wilson began to drink at a very early age, he had commenced as a moderate drinker, but it had grown upon him until he drank so hard that it lost him the confidence of relations and friends, and his situations, and at last caused him to tramp the country. He had now signed the pledge and it was a happy day for him when he did so.

William Jackson had signed the pledge seven weeks ago, and felt a different man ever since. Previous to signing it he had drank a great deal, and had caused himself and family much trouble and anxiety by drinking, but he thanked God he wa[illegible] rescued from this [illegible]

W[illegible] A[illegible] youn[illegible] to do [illegible] Will[illegible] necessa[illegible] what ha[illegible] verts. It[illegible] he wanted [illegible] sign the ple[illegible] put his trust[illegible] keep it foreve[illegible] Mr. Eberg[illegible] would keep it, G[illegible] Parry had signed [illegible] and was not sorr[illegible] caused him to be c[illegible] it should no more. [illegible] not drink, but he had signed the pledge to encourage others.

Rev. J. W. Hazlett closed the meeting in an earnest address, in the course of which he said that he never knew a person who had signed the pledge to say he regretted it. Thirty-four signed it, which gathers in about the whole population of Fair Haven.

A meeting will be held at Castle Shannon on Saturday next.

ELIZABETH.

Messrs. Wm. Weyman, Alonzo Early, Henry Miller and R. M. Spahn went up among the coal mines at Elizabeth on Saturday evening to hold a Murphy temperance meeting in the Baptist church, and it was a most enthusiastic and successful one, the church being crowded. Rev. Mr. Pollock opened by reading a portion of the Scriptures and with prayer, after which Mr. R. M. Spahn made an able address, saying that he had signed the pledge and hoped all present would follow his example, as they would be benefitted by so doing.

Alonzo Early had been drinking before he signed the pledge, and he never knew what real happiness was until now. About eight weeks ago he had signed it, and since doing so he was quite a different man.

Wm. Waymen had been selling liquor for a number of years, but he thanked God that he had signed Murphy's pledge, and had not only quit drinking, but had quit selling drink. Since he had signed he felt like a man born again. He had induced all his boarders to sign it, too. He had a little band of his own at his house—over thirty-four who had signed the pledge.

Henry Miller had drank a great deal in his life, but he was thankful to say that he had signed. The speaker made an earnest appeal to all to come forward and sign the pledge. It would make men of them.

Addresses were also made by Wm. Jones, T. J. Waddel, Geo. Feway, John Tarbuck, Mr. Sheaves, Newton Laughlin, and Drs. J. E. Shaffer and J. K. Vankirk.

The meeting was closed by prayer by Rev. Mr. Dickey. One hundred and twenty-nine signed the pledge, a large number of whom were the worst drinking men of Elizabeth.

The speakers who went from this city to Elizabeth to hold a meeting on Saturday evening, tender their heartfelt thanks to Dr. Vankirk, wife and daughters for their kindness in entertaining them in the liberal manner they did.

Another meeting will be held in the M. E. Church, Elizabeth, on Tuesday evening.

BEAVER COUNTY.

A large Murphy temperance meeting was held by Messrs. E. H. Dunbar, Stringer, Wade, Taylor, Duncan, and Captain J. H. Elliott, (all Mr. Murphy's converts,) at Rochester, on Friday night. The house was crowded. The above converts made good addresses, and sixty signed the pledge. The good people of Beaver county are so pleased with them that they will not let them leave, and they have consented to remain next week. The boys have done well, having obtained over 1,300 signatures to the pledge the past week, and hope to be able to more than double the number the coming week.

Mark F. Wilson held a Murphy temperance meeting at Industry on Friday evening. It was well attended, and a number signed the pledge.

The regular Murphy overflow meetings will be held in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, every night this week. This evening Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., Captain John Elliott, Frank X. Burns, Captain Ed. Timmony, and others, will be present and make addresses.

## THE NEW POSTOFFICE.

### Opinion of Judge Sterrett in the Case of Darlington vs. the United States—The Exceptions to the Petition Dismissed, and Viewers Appointed.

In the matter of Darlington and wife vs. the United States, exceptions filed and the petition of the United States District Attorney for the appointment of viewers to fix a value upon the property of B. Darlington and wife, on the site selected by the Government, at Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, on which to erect new public buildings, argued in Common Pleas No. 1 a few days since, Judge Sterrett, on Saturday, delivered an opinion, dismissing the exceptions, and appointing viewers. Following is a synopsis of the opinion:

On the 6th of January, instant, United States District Attorney McCormick presented a petition setting forth that under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to purchase a site for public buildings in Pittsburgh," approved March 3, 1873, the Fourth avenue site has been selected, a portion of which site, by proceedings in this Court, has already been condemned and the value ascertained by viewers, whose report has been confirmed and received the acquiescence of the viewers; that the residue of the site being a lot fronting 120 feet on Fourth avenue extending back, preserving the same width, 172 feet to Third avenue, belongs to Wm. M. Darlington and wife; that the District Attorney, acting under instructions of the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, endeavored to agree with said owners for the purchase of their lot, and was unable to do so, and praying the Court to appoint viewers. Exceptions were filed by Wm. M. Darlington and wife, and further action was postponed until the exceptions were disposed of.

[One of the exceptions denies the right of the Government to condemn the property under the act of Congress and several of the others, in various forms deny the jurisdiction of this Court, and assert that the courts of the United States have exclusive jurisdiction of the subject. The Supreme court of this State disposed of these questions, in its opinion last fall. "The condemnation," it says, "in case of a failure to purchase, shall be in pursuance of the statutes of the State of Pennsylvania." Having affirmed the right of the United States to come into the State Court, the next inquiry was whether the Government, in the case of Darlington and wife vs. United States, had proceeded according to law, and the conclusion reached was that in two essential particulars, it had not. The Government had not selected a site before proceedings to condemn were instituted. On the contrary, it appeared that proceedings to condemn four different sites had been commenced with the view of selecting one out of the four. It was held that this could not be done; that while the act of Congress authorized the selection of one site, and (after failure to agree with the owners) proceedings to condemn, etc., it did not create a roving commission to experiment upon the values of different sites.

In the second place there was no averment that any attempt had been made to agree with the owners of the property, nor any reason given for not making such an attempt. The court held that inasmuch as the act of Congress provides that condemnation, in case of failure to purchase, shall be in pursuance of the statutes of Pennsylvania, and these require that there shall be an effort and failure to agree before the court is asked to appoint viewers, the petition in that case was fatally defective in not containing these necessary averments. It was for the want of these pre-requisites, and not for lack of jurisdiction, generally, that the proceedings in the court below were set aside.

The eighth exception in this proceeding is that it does not appear by the petition that there was a failure to agree with the owners. This was a *lapsus pennae* and the petition was allowed to be amended.

The ninth and tenth exceptions allege that no *bona fide* effort has been made by any one representing the United States to endeavor to agree with exceptants, and that District Attorney McCormick has no authority to negotiate with them for the purchase of the property or as to the proper compensation to be paid them. Testimony was taken on the questions of fact raised by these exceptions and the Court is of opinion that the allegations of the petition are sustained.

The twelfth exception, that there is not sufficient remaining of the amount appropriated by Congress, is not sustained. It assumes what, at present, the Court has no means of knowing; and it is not to be presumed that the Government will not provide, if it has not already done so, all that will be required to pay such compensation as exceptants may appear to be entitled to. Without such compensation paid or secured their land cannot be taken.

The thirteenth exception is in substance that the provisions of the act of Congress have not been complied with by the State of Pennsylvania, in that the State has not relinquished its jurisdiction over the property sought to be acquired, nor exempted it from taxation, and therefore the proceedings are unauthorized and premature. The exception, the Court says, appears to be founded on a misapprehension of the facts. The fourth section of the act of April 2, 1873, declares that "the jurisdic[illegible] vania, in and [illegible] purchased by [illegible] the same is, [illegible] States," and [illegible] e same from [illegible] harges levied [illegible] te, "so long [illegible] remain the [illegible] n substance, [illegible] Congress, re[illegible] d relinquish [illegible] exempt the [illegible] to be here[illegible] xation, &c., [illegible] the Secreta[illegible] State com[illegible] he had no [illegible] demn prop[illegible] says, falls [illegible] The pro[illegible] Supreme [illegible] t of April [illegible] ed all the [illegible] following [illegible] Hallman, [illegible] ll, James [illegible] Ammon [illegible] the Con[illegible] and lady have ar[illegible] home from their wedding tour.

***General Phil Sheridan and wife passed through the city Saturday on their way West.

***Commodore George E. Cochran, the lawyer, is studying for a Presbyterian minister.

***Rus. McKelvey, the base ball player, is weighmaster at the Edgar Thomson steel works.

### A Sound Company.

We desire to direct attention to the statement in another column of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company. This is one among the safe and sound companies doing business in this city. The statement shows the company to be in a prosperous condition financially, which is the best evidence persons seeking insurance can have of safety. We have no hesitancy in recommending the Pennsylvania Insurance Company as a sound, reliable and safe company.

### A Large Fresh Consignment of NEW BOOKS

will be sold at Drape's auction, 182 Federal street, Allegheny,

ON NEXT MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, At 7:30 o'clock.

Call and see the Books, and get a catalogue.

S. B.—As this will probably be the last sale, the entire stock must be closed out.

JAMES W. DRAPE & Co., Auctioneers.

### Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 89 Smithfield street.

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**"How** exquisitely your laundry work looks," recently remarked a lady to a friend of ours. The answer was "I use nothing but B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap." This answer echoes the sense of the age.

## THE COURT RECORD.

### Proceedings in the Several Courts Saturday.

### U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

John D. Carlisle, debtor, Pittsburgh. The resolution of composition ordered to be recorded, and the statement of assets and debts to be filed.

Fred Fette, bankrupt, Warren county. An order confirming absolutely the assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate.

Ault & Crawford, bankrupts, McKean, county. An order referring back to Register Woodruff the assignee's account

John M. Turker, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order for the sale of real estate.

James R. Curtis and James H. Brown, of Luzerne county, were discharged from bankruptcy.

James Orr Allen, hotel-keeper, Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Evart, Blackston & Co., debtors. John A. Evart, John Blackston, John W. Wallace and D. W. Roy were adjudged bankrupts.

Rogers, Burchfield & Co., bankrupts. The return day of the rule to show cause why schedule should not be amended extended to the 3d prox.

### U. S. Circuit Court.

JUDGE MCKENNAN.

Dudley vs. Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad. Exceptions to Master's report argued. Decision reserved.

Householder vs. Towboat Bengal Tiger. Decree rendered for plaintiff for $4,872.37.

### Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

S. S. Brown vs. the owners of the steamer Wild Duck. Verdict for defendant.

Voluntary assignment of Joseph Mittleberger vs. Simon Kaufman. J. W. Over, Esq., appointed auditor to pass upon exceptions filed to Assignee's account, and distribute funds in his hands.

Negley & Scott vs. Thos. Mellon. J. W. Hall, Esq., appointed examiner.

Martha Matthews vs. Joseph Matthews. W. W. Paxon, Esq., appointed commissioner.

James Karnes, administrator, vs. William V. Evans et al. J. F. Slagle, Esq., appointed Master *vice* William Owens, deceased.

A. S. M. Morgan et al. vs. First National Bank et al. Malcolm Hay, Esq., appointed Master.

Andrew Jackman vs. Margaret Jackman; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

H. A. Harkins vs. Mary T. Harkins; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. John McAleer. Return of inquisition finding defendant a lunatic, ordered to be filed, and C. Snively, Esq., appointed committee.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Brown vs. School District of North Versailles.
Hoag vs. Richardson.
Rineman vs. Patterson.
Rynd vs. Herron et al.
McNeal & Sons vs. Pittsburgh Gas Co.
Loveridge vs. Bidwell.
Rurke vs. Scully.
Trauerman vs. Brewers' Insurance Co.
Same vs. National Insurance Co.
Jennings vs. Nellis & Co.
Trauerman vs. Humboldt Insurance Co.
Stalzenbach vs. Neall et al.
Trauerman vs. Teutonia Insurance Co.
Fitzgerald et al. vs. Wallace et al.
Swartz et al. vs. Allender.
Church vs. New Jersey Insurance Co.

### Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES EWING, KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

Voluntary assignment of Thos. H. Patterson to M. G. Clark. Bond of assignee approved and filed.

In the divorce case of James Dobbins vs. Bridget Dobbins, defendant was granted a trial by jury.

Abram Reese vs. Geo. Porter et al. W. C. Moreland, Esq., appointed master.

John R. McCune, trustee, vs. A. D. Miller. S. A. McClung appointed auditor to distribute moneys.

John Kennedy et al. vs. John Stofft. Order of Court for judgment against garnishee.

Mary McConnell filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, Francis McConnell. Subpœna awarded.

Kauffeldt et al. vs. South Side Passenger Railroad Company. Motion for a new trial by plaintiff.

Voluntary assignment of Dierker & Thompson. John S. Robb, Esq., appointed auditor.

Joseph Winch vs. Robert B. Phillips, administrator of the estate of Wm. Phillips, deceased. Petition of Sarah Winch, setting forth the death of Joseph Winch, and asking that the Court direct defendant to apply to the Orphans' Court for the sale of the real estate of the defendant (William Phillips) for the payment of the debts of said estate. Rule granted on defendant to show cause why such an order should not be made.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Wilson & Bros. vs. Allegheny Trust Co.
Bost vs. Busch.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Patterson.
Hawiser vs. Kellemeyer et ux.
Hare vs. Darlington.
Haas vs. Steitz.
Shields & Co. vs. Wm. Bowers et al.
Streight vs. Schmidt.
Marshall, guardian, vs. Marshall.
Martin, widow, et al. vs. P. R. R. Co.
Vandergrift et al. vs. Lighthill et al.
Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Palmer, Jr.

### Orphans' Court.

JUDGE HAWKINS.

Philip Kuhns, minor. Adam Frauz appointed guardian.

Henry Freidel, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Philip Bigley, deceased. Peter Boister administrator, substituted for Barbara Bigley as distributer.

Daniel Spears, deceased. Citation directed to issue to Samuel George, executor, to show cause why he should not file an account.

Isaac Williams, deceased, in partition. Partition of certain premises decreed and Wm. Huey, Wm. Nixon and H. B. Long appointed commissioners to make the division.

Sarah Snodgrass, deceased. Mrs. E. S. Crane discharged as trustee, at her own petition, and David K. Calhoun appointed in her stead.

John Dingle, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

### Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Daniel Wagner, convicted of an assault with intent to rob, and an assault with intent to commit larceny from the person, was sentenced eight months to the workhouse.

Josephus Fortner, convicted of larceny, sentenced four months to the workhouse.

Marcy Brown, who pleaded guilty of simple assault and battery, sentenced to pay a fine of $15 and costs and undergo twenty days imprisonment in jail.

Milton Barnett, convicted of fraudulently making a written instrument, one year and three months to the Penitentiary.

Dietrick Rentz, convicted of assault and battery, four months to the workhouse.

Larry Gilson and John Finn, convicted of simple assault and battery, were sentenced to the Work House three months each.

Rosella Turnbull for forgery was sentenced ten months to the Work House.

J. B. Miller, who pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

John Waxter, *alias* Reddy Waxter, convicted of misdemeanor in unlawful cutting and wounding, was sentenced to pay a fine of $15 and costs and undergo ten days' imprisonment in jail.

Jas. Shields, convicted of larceny, was sentenced 24 hours to jail.

Michael Breisindorfer, convicted of larceny, was sent to the House of Refuge.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Maginnis, | Michael Dunn, |
| Andy Mitner, | John Anderson, |
| M. Marshall, | Sam. Watkins, |
| John Kelly, | Martha Reiley, |
| G. C. Martin, | James Cassidy, |
| Frank McCabe, | H. Hershenroether, |
| D. P. Hatch (2), | Eli Myers et al., |
| A. Jenkins, Jr., | M. A. Gibben, |
| Francis McCall, | Louis Hanney, |
| Wm. Graham, | W. W. Phillips, |
| Shorty McConnell, | Henry Willard, |
| Paddy Mehan, | W. W. Bostwick, |
| Julius Streng, | Wm. Bracken. |

### Legal Notes.

ANDREW JACKSON alleges that his wife, Margaret, makes life burdensome to him, and his petition for a separation was filed in Common Pleas No. 1, Saturday.

THE petition of Mary McConnell for a divorce from her husband Frank, was presented in Common Pleas No. 2, Saturday. Ill-treatment is the grounds assigned for separation.

THE jurors in the breach of promise case of Miller vs. Saint were of greatly diversified opinions. One was of opinion that the plaintiff should have $7,000, four others thought $5,000 sufficient, three were willing to compromise on $500, and four held out for six cents.

FRITZ GRAEBEL, convicted of murder in the second degree for killing Edward Finch, was sentenced on Saturday to the Penitentiary for nine years and six months. His counsel had made no motion for a new trial, and it is stated that sentence was passed thus early at the request of the prisoner. He was greatly affected while in the court room, and wept bitterly as the sentence was being imposed.

**The** recent blowing up of the last remaining reefs in Hell Gate, New York harbor by the great engineer, Gen. Newton, may justly be pronounced a great triumph in engineering science. But a still greater triumph has recently been achieved in chemical science, the invention of an absolutely perfect toilet soap, in which impurities are prevented by fragrant odors, namely B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap.

**The Grand Central Hotel,** New York, offers its 600 rooms on the "new specie basis," at $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

## BREVITIES.

····The Bliss fund in this city now amounts to $323.44.

····There are forty-five applicants for the position of Fire Marshal.

····A man named Scott was robbed of a revolver at the "Point" fair on Saturday night.

····Nothing is yet known of the whereabouts of Matson, the defaulting cashier of Gildenfenny & Co.

····The warm weather of Friday and the rain of Friday night raised the rivers a little, but not enough to do any damage.

····Three prisoners from Clearfield and an equal number from Huntingdon county were lodged in the Penitentiary on Saturday.

····On Friday last C. M. Payne sold a one-fourth interest in the Sutton oil farm, Bullion territory, to G. H. Nesbit for $12,600.

····The little ice gorge in the Allegheny river, above the railroad bridge, broke on Saturday afternoon and passed out, doing no damage.

····A book entitled "Dream Life," a handkerchief and a scarf, all supposed to have been stolen, are at the Allegheny Mayor's office.

····A Republican suggestion meeting will be held in the Fifth ward school house, Allegheny, this evening at 7 o'clock, to place in nomination Mayor and ward officers.

····The Allegheny Democrats will hold a convention this evening in the Select Council chamber to nominate a candidate for Mayor. The primaries (?) were held on Saturday.

····The other night Edward Sweeney was attacked at the corner of Beaver avenue and Washington street, Allegheny, by two men who attempted to rob him, and who cut him on the right breast.

····Samuel Williams, arrested in Allegheny a few days since for passing counterfeit coin, had a hearing before Commissioner McCandless Saturday, and in default of bail in the sum of $2,000 was committed for trial.

····The First ward, Allegheny, has been divided into four election districts by an order of court. A special meeting of Councils will probably be held to fix the places for holding the elections in the new districts.

····At New Brighton, on Saturday afternoon, a horse attached to a load of coal, and driven by a boy named Hill, ran away. The boy was thrown against a fence, and his brains knocked out, killing him instantly.

····A young man of very respectable parentage was arrested at Weldin & Co.'s stationery store, on Wood, on Saturday, for stealing a couple of morrocco pocket-books. He was released on bail for a hearing next Saturday.

····Wm. Luther, for throwing a lump of ice through Mr. John Loresch's saloon, on Penn street, about midnight Saturday, was committed to jail yesterday by Mayor McCarthy, to answer in Court to the charge of malicious mischief.

····Freight traffic on the Pennsylvania railroad continues unprecedented in the history of that corporation. The bulk of the carrying business is eastward. This is doubtless largely due to the snow blockade on the northern lines.

····A walking match has been arranged at Oil City between Joseph Adams and a horse, the man to walk one-eighth of a mile while the horse trots a quarter; best three out of five. Adams is also to walk four miles in thirty-three minutes.

····A Glenwood individual, who heartlessly chopped the hind legs off a dog and then permitted it to drag itself around in misery until another man killed it, will doubtless receive the warmest attentions of Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society.

····The Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute held a session at Ralston school house Saturday morning. Mr. Logan lectured on "Manuscript Work," Miss L. A. Phillips on "Class Drill," and resolutions relative to the death of Miss Josie McDonald were passed.

····Controller Brown, of Allegh[illegible] has received a copy of a proposed act of Assembly limiting representation in Councils of cities of the third class to one from each ward for Select Council, to serve for three years, and two for Common Council to serve two years.

····Mr. George McKinney, a freight conductor on the Erie & Pittsburgh railroad, was severely injured near New Castle last Thursday afternoon. His left arm was broken in three places so that the bones protruded, and the middle finger of his right hand was taken off.

····A small fire broke out in the house of Mr. Krautfelter, on Kirkpatrick street, yesterday morning. No alarm was struck, the members of the Phillips' engine house being near and extinguishing the fire with a Babcock fire extinguisher. Loss small. It caught from the fire place.

····W. H. N. Carter, the bogus check operator, was before Mayor McCarthy on Saturday evening. After a consultation with the men whom he had defrauded, it was decided to postpone the hearing for one week, Carter promising in the meantime to make good the checks.

····The library of medical works which Dr. J. N. Toner, of Washington City, offers to give to the physicians of this county, is likely to be lost to them because of their inability to erect the iron clad building which the Dr. imposes as one of the conditions of his proposed donation.

····A little daughter of Dr. Mabon, of Sandusky street, Allegheny, while going to market on Saturday forenoon with a purse in her hand, was approached by Thomas Fisher, who formerly worked for her father. When he got up to her he snatched the pocket-book from her and ran away. He was captured near the Columbia engine house and in default of $1,000 bail sent to jail.

····Friday afternoon, George Kennedy, James Kennedy and Christ Archilds, employed at the Keystone Bridge works, were working at one of the large cranes lifting a heavy iron column when the crane gave way and the mass of iron fell, crushing George Kennedy to such an extent that he died half an hour afterward. James Kennedy and Archilds were both severely but not fatally injured. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body of Kennedy to-day.

····The ceremony of deposing from the ministry of the Episcopal Church Rev. Percival Beckett, lately of McKeesport and Monongahela City, took place at Trinity church, on Sixth avenue, on Friday last at noon. Beckett had been convicted by a Court of Inquiry of immoral conduct, such as deserting his wife and eloping with a young lady. The finding of the court debars him from the ministry and degrades him among his brethren and the pulpit.

····A sudden death occurred at the Kensington iron mill on Saturday afternoon. Thomas Goody, 18 years of age employed in the mill to wheel cinders, caught hold of the hind wheels of a wagon at the mill gate and endeavored to impede its progress in a spirit of fun, and letting go went and sat down on his wheelbarrow when a moment afterward he was discovered dead. The Coroner empanelled a jury but adjourned the investigation until this morning.

····The city authorities evidently don't care how contemptuously the saloon keepers disregard the Sunday liquor law so long as they don't keep their front doors open. There was hardly a saloon on Smithfield street at which the clinking of glasses last night, clearly to be heard on the street, the bright light within and the water running across the pavement, didn't give evidence that a thriving business was going on inside. Why is this thus? 'Twas not always so?

····Information was made at the office of Alderman Black on Friday, against a game dealer on Liberty street by a member of the Sportsmen's Club for having in his possession three pheasants, in violation of the game law. The case came up for hearing Saturday, and the defendant put in the plea that the birds were spoiled. The prosecutors refuted with the statement that they were offered for sale at $1.25 per pair. Judgment was given against the dealer in the sum of $30, ten dollars for each bird.

····Some of the boat houses along the Allegheny and Monongahela have suffered considerably from the late flood. The house of the Allegheny barge club has been smashed to smithereens, and the Independence house is broken in two and is probably a total loss. The house of the Clipper club, which was towed around into the Monongahela for safety, sunk on Saturday and was badly strained and sprung. The members of the Howard club saved their house by hauling it clean out of water by means of block and tackle and jackscrews.

····We have received a well prepared and neatly printed memorial volume of the late Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian church. It contains a biography of the deceased, an account of the funeral, Rev. S. J. Wilson's memorial sermon, Dr. Swift's biographical address, Dr. Junkin's address, the lamented pastor's last sermon, his unfinished sermon, remarks of Wm. Bakewell, and the action of his congregation and various Presbyteries and churches. The book can be obtained at the Presbyterian book store, E. S. Davis & Co's, S. A. Clarke & Co's and at J. R. Weldin & Co's.

····Between twelve and one o'clock Sunday morning a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad while shifting in the yard at Ross street, ran over an unknown man, crushing and mangling him so that death ensued in a short time after the accident occurred. There was found in his pocket a bottle partly filled with whisky, $1.36 in money and a pocket ledger, but nothing by which he could be identified. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body at 10 o'clock this morning. He appeared to be about 45 years of age and apparently a working man, being dressed in a rough gray coat and had on three pairs of drilling overalls.

····Lieutenant McCandless, of the Twelfth ward station house, on Friday evening arrested in an old coke oven on Thirty-third street, Frank Conner, Jake Hegan, John Whitestone and John Jackson, who are believed to be the persons who robbed the car on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Friday morning. A lot of laces, ruching, &c., was found in their possession, as was also a small stove and three coats stolen from Stewart's coal office a few nights ago. In an old oven on Twenty-eighth street Edward Megraw and John Wright were arrested with more stolen goods in their possession. All the men are held for a hearing to-day.

## ONE MORE MURDER.

### The Proprietor of a Liberty Street Den Bombards a Crowd and Deliberately Shoots Down an Inoffensive Man—The Murderer Arrested After a Desperate Struggle—Good Prospects that He Will Hang.

Saturday night added another to the long list of Allegheny county murders. Among those that have taken place within the last year, were some that were horrible and cold-blooded, but not one has in it the features of King's crime. An innocent man, who did not even know the perpetrator of the deed, was shot down in the presence of officers of the law, and while surrounded by his friends.

On Liberty street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth is located the "Green Tree Saloon," an infamously low den where the vilest liquors are sold, and some of the lowest characters congregate. The place is also noted as an assignation house of a character commensurate with the liquor sold. On Saturday night, a few minutes after twelve o'clock, officer Bond, of the Mayor's police, while patrolling his beat in that neighborhood, received information that a row was going on in the establishment, and he immediately repaired to the place. He found the front door locked, but could hear a disturbance in progress within. He stood outside a few moments listening, to try and ascertain the extent and nature of the quarrel. While so engaged the door was opened and two men clinched in each others arms came tumbling out. The officer recognized one of them as Charles King, the proprietor of the den; the other man he did not know. The two men pounded each other for several seconds, before officer Bond could separate them. He finally succeeded in parting them, and took charge of the stranger, King escaping back into the house and locking the door.

"I'LL KILL EVERY ONE OF THEM."

The officer was about to start away with his man when the latter protested that King had kept his hat inside, and he must have it before he left. The officer rapped on the door and told King to give the man his hat. King would not open the door, and the officer repeated his demand. By this time the noise of the affray had attracted quite a crowd. King still kept the door locked, and presently shouted out: "If you don't get out of that I'll kill every s—n of a b—h of you!"

Officer Bond was not intimidated by the threat, and kept kicking at the door, and repeating his demand. King repeated his threat, and presently was heard to go up stairs; a moment afterward he raised a window in the second story, and thrusting his head and shoulders out commenced firing into the crowd, shooting seven times in rapid succession. At the third shot a man in the crowd sank to the pavement, and some one cried out

"THERE'S A MAN KILLED!"

Officer Bond at once released his hold of his prisoner (who made off at full speed), and went to the assistance of the wounded man. He rapped for assistance, and in a few moments Lieutenant McChesny appeared. The wounded man was carried to the residence of Mrs. Frew, corner of Thirteenth and Liberty streets, and Dr. Lang summoned. The physician had hardly arrived when the man expired. Officers Bond, Snyder, Lemon, Wenzel and McCann immediately repaired to the saloon and forced an entrance. King, a man named Daniel Anderson, and two women named Clara Feeler and Mary Armstead were arrested. King, however, resisted most strenuously. Lieutenant McChesney first entered the room where he was, when King locked the door, and closed with the officer with the evident intent of killing him also. A fierce struggle ensued and King had just got the Lieutenant on the floor, when officer Lemon broke into the room in time to prevent another murder. Even then King was not conquered until he had been severely beaten by the officers with their maces. The entire party was then conveyed to the Central Station and locked up.

After the affair was over it was ascertained that the murdered man's name was William R. McEwen. He was a man 26 or 27 years of age, resided at Evergreen Hamlet, and was an engineer on the Millerstown Narrow Gauge Railroad. He had been all evening in company with a couple of friends, John Thompson and Wm. Smith, residents of the Ninth ward, Allegheny. They had all been drinking considerable during the evening, and were passing up Liberty street when they were attracted by the noise of the row. McEwen rushed in the house at first, but came out again before King locked the door. He took no part in the fight, and was standing quietly on the pavement when he was struck. The ball hit him in the back part of the neck, and the blood spurted out immediately in a thick stream. Smith and Thompson caught him as he fell, but he never spoke after the shot.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST

will be held at ten o'clock to-day. A jury was empanelled yesterday by Coroner Thomas, and the remains, which are lying at William's undertaking establishment, viewed by the jury, and the inquest adjourned to the hour mentioned. Dr. Wishart and Son held a post mortem examination of the remains yesterday afternoon. The physicians were unable to find the ball, but ascertained that it had passed directly downward, striking in its course the spinal cord, and breaking the man's neck. The revolver used by King was of the smallest calibre, carrying only No. 1 cartridges, but they were evidently of the long pattern, from the force of the shot.

All the persons arrested in the house, as well as Thompson and Smith, the murdered man's friends, are retained as witnesses at the inquest to-day. George Young, the man with whom King was quarreling, was arrested last evening, and is now in the lock-up also, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Bouquets, Floral Baskets, Immortelles,
**WM. & JAS. MURDOCH,**
Gold Fish, Aquariums and Autumn Leaves.
**Nurserymen, Seedsmen & Florists,**
Pressed Fern, Bird Cages, Fern Cases,
**114 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.**
Fish Globes, Parlor Hanging Baskets.

**Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,**
*DENTIST,*
Office—No. 31 SIXTH AVENUE, Opposite Trinity Church.

**FLOWERS A SPECIALTY.**
Also, Gold Fish, Canary Birds, Hartford Fern, Pampas Plumes, Ornamental Grasses, Ground Pine Wreathing, Immortelles, Bird Cages, Autumn Leaves, Canary and Mocking Bird Feed, Aquariums and Fish Globes, Fern Cases, Winter Blooming Plants, Sea Shells, &c., &c.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

### DIED:

MILLER—On Sabbath morning, January 21st, 1877, at 4 o'clock HARVEY ROY, son of John H. and Mary A. Miller, aged 2 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Linden street, Hazelwood, 23d ward, TO-DAY at 2 o'clock.

CHAMBERS—January 20th, 1877, Dr. L. J. CHAMBERS, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 433 street, below Butler, THIS AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock.

CRAWFORD—On Sabbath evening, January 21, at 4 o'clock, JOSEPH CRAWFORD, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Centre avenue, near Reed street, TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

GOOD—Saturday, January 20, at 12 o'clock M., THOMAS GOOD, in the 17th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, on Brewery street and Second avenue, TO-DAY at 2 P. M.

NAUMAN—On Saturday, January 20th, at 2 o'clock A. M., CONRAD NAUMAN, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, in Millvale borough, TO-DAY at 2 P. M. Carriages will leave Hermann & Etler's, Madison avenue, at 1 P. M.

NICKLAS—On Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, MICHAEL NICKLAS, in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral will take place THIS MORNING at 8½ o'clock, from No. 67 Chatham street, to proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral, from thence to St. Mary's Cemetery.

☞ W. S. SMITH, LATE OF RODNEY & SMITH, Undertakers, has removed to the office of Miller & Morrow, No. 19 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, where he will attend to Undertaking in all its branches. Office open day and night. Fine carriages and hearse furnished on short notice.

☞ PATTERSON'S LIVERY, SALE and Commission Stables. Carriages for Operas, Parties and Concerts. Horses kept at Livery. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to by Robert H. Patterson. Fine Carriages and Hearse furnished on short notice. PATTERSON BROS., successors to Robert H. Patterson, No. 6 Seventh avenue.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $6,601,883 98.
**Insurance Co. of North America**
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 85 Fourth avenue.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.
We are prepared to take charge of all kinds of properties, dwellings, business houses, &c., for renting, collecting rents, paying taxes, &c. Having a large acquaintance, we can offer special inducements. Give us a call.
W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Broker, 83 Wood street.

## LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., January 22, 1876.

The lower Mississippi river and the Ohio at Pittsburgh will continue slowly rising. The lower Ohio will probably fall.

OIL CITY, January 21, 1877.

The river is rising a little. The ice remains firm. Weather clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, January 21, 1877.

The river is 52 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cold.

LOUISVILLE, January 21, 1877.

The river is on a stand with 30½ feet in the canal. Cool and cloudy. Departed—Braun, Memphis; Cooke, Nashville; Miller, Cincinnati.

VICKSBURG, January 21, 1877.

The river rose 17 inches. Cold and raining. Up—Katie, 8 A. M.; Grand Republic, 9 P. M. Down—Fannie Tatum, 8 P. M.

MEMPHIS, January 21, 1877.

The river rose 3 feet 6 inches; the ice is still heavy, but thawing rapidly. Cloudy; maximum thermometer 35. Arrived—Illinois, Vicksburg. Departed—Colorado, Cairo.

EVANSVILLE, January 21, 1877.

Cloudy and cold; mercury 28 to 34. Wind from the south. River 40 4-10 feet and rising. Down—Thompson Dean, 7; Silverthorne, 9; Red Cloud, 10; John Means, 5; Grey Eagle, 6:30. No business to-day.

CAIRO, January 21, 1877.

Arrived—Future City, Point Pleasant, 8 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 1 P. M.; Eddyville, Cumberland, 2. Departed—John Gilmore and Alice Brown, Louisville, 9 A. M.; Ed. Hobbs, Wheeling, 11; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 5 P. M. River 31 feet 3 inches and rising. No ice. Clear; thermometer 32.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — THE OHIO YOUNG Lady who was on her way to Wisconsin, by Fort Wayne road, on the evening of September 7th last, and who saw an outrage perpetrated on a passenger in his seat, near Crestline, by one of a company of politicians, will confer a favor on an injured gentleman and be liberally rewarded by addressing D. L. KENNEDY, Box 850, New York. 016-d&S

## WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD second-hand two horse Land Roller. Address FARMER, GAZETTE office. o13

WANTED — FIFTEEN THOUSAND Dollars on good first mortgages, at a fair interest. Call at Bank Block, No. 5 Sixth avenue, city. W. LEAGUE, Real Estate Agent. o11

WANTED — TENANTS FOR FIRST and second-story front rooms, No. 1 Sixth street, from April 1st, 1877. Inquire GAZETTE office.

WANTED—GIRLS WISHING EMPLOYMENT should call at the EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A Drug Clerk of four years' experience. Salary moderate. Address DRUGS, this office. n71

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WELL established general store, in a good location in Ohio, on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Apply to S. L. CUTHBERT, 26 Smithfield street. n69

## TO LET.

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1ST, 1877, Room No. 1 Sixth street, now occupied by a Jewelry Store. Also a second story front room in the same building. For particulars enquire at Counting Room, THIS OFFICE.

TO LET—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE OF 4 rooms, and in good order, on Gist street, near Bluff street; also one of 3 rooms on one floor, with water in kitchen, large yard, in same locality. Can be occupied immediately. Inquire 59 Marion street. n64

TO LET—BANKING ROOM—THE finely finished Banking Room, in the Iron Bank Building, corner of Sixth avenue and Liberty street, will be rented on very reasonable terms. Inquire of T. & J. T. McCANCE, No. 196 Liberty street. o5

TO LET—A NEW BRICK DWELLING House, at Homewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, between East Liberty and Wilkinsburg, 8 good sized rooms, 1 small room, wash house, pantries and cupboards, etc.; improved grounds with some fruit. Enquire of B. L. FAHNESTOCK. n97

TO LET—GOOD 2 STORY BRICK Dwelling House, No. 50 Poplar street; will be rented low to a good tenant; also, No. 266 Sandusky street, containing 10 rooms; rent reasonable. Inquire of JOHN STERRITT & SON, Real Estate Agents, 43 North Diamond street, Allegheny. no1

TO LET—NO. 155 LIBERTY STREET, suitable for warehouse, commission or grocery business, or for any business that wishes to command the custom from the Diamond Market, Fifth avenue and the South Side. Enquire of S. LINDSAY, JR., & CO., next door, or to JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley, Pa.

TO LET—NO. 5 STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegheny, fronting the Park, 3 story brick house with large rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 30x240 feet, with stable and carriage house. Possession April 1st. Apply to JOS. S. BROWN, Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Tenth street and Duquesne way. n93

TO LET—LARGE FAMILY RESIDENCE on Bedford avenue, Thirteenth ward; house in first-class order, having been recently modernized, painted, papered, marble mantels, &c. Also, 5 acres planted grounds, ice house, large stable, carriage house, &c. Apply to JOHN W. WATT, 331 Liberty street. o7

TO LET—IRON FRONT BUILDING, No. 55 Market street, suitable for bank, offices or warerooms. For a good tenant, owner would extend the building to the alley in the rear, making fine rooms, 28x175 feet, with good light at both ends. Enquire of N. HOLMES & SONS, next door, or of JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley, Pa.

TO LET—MALT HOUSE PROPERTY, for Malt House purposes or improvement, corner of Penn avenue and Barker's alley, 160 ft. front, running back 150 ft. to Exchange alley, is offered for rent or lease on favorable terms. Immediate possession given if required. Apply at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Tenth street and Duquesne way.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING ROUTE on the GAZETTE, in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards. For particulars inquire at this office, or at 795 Penn avenue.

FOR SALE—MATCH MACHINERY and Frames—all complete—at a bargain; a rare chance to invest a small capital. Address W. H. PRICE, 923 Carson street, South Side. n75

FOR SALE—GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS—The undersigned wishing to relinquish their present business, an excellent opportunity is afforded to any parties desirous of engaging in the same line of trade. McBANE & ANJER, 141 Water street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES, attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at JAMES HILL & CO.'S, Cor. Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street. R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—ONE 14x24 ENGINE, ONE 12x24 Engine, one 10x24 Engine and one 8x12 Engine, all second hand and will be sold cheap, and a lot of Shafting, Pulleys and Belting—second-hand. Also, 8 new Engines of different sizes, & Trip Hammers, at THOMAS CARLIN'S, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—EXHAUST AND PRESSURE Blowers, Taps and Dies, Emery Wheels, Judson Governors, Pure Oak Tanned Belting, Lace Leather, Packing, Olive Compound, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies in general, at lowest prices. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in suburbs of Allegheny, two miles from postoffice and market; about twelve acres of rich table land, including six acres of fruit trees of the finest varieties, all in bearing, cold grapery, and choice selection of small fruit; the improvements are an excellent dwelling of ten rooms, complete in every requisite, has bath-room, hot and cold water, W. C., patent range, wash house, coal house, ice house (now full of good ice), bake house, porches, pantries, heater in cellar, gas in each room, &c.; there is also a four-room dwelling for workmen, root house, stable, carriage house and other outbuildings; entire property is in prime condition; superior fences, good water facilities, ice pond, &c., will be sold at a price to suit the times, on ten yearly payments. Improved city property or stocks taken in part pay; possession at any time. Full information from JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

CHAMBER SUITS!
PARLOR SUITS!
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION!
To Make Room for Spring Goods.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
Upholsterers and Furniture Dealers,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

TO THE LADIES,
DRESSMAKERS ESPECIALLY.
A lady from New York is teaching Taylor's system of Cutting at the LADIES' DEPOSITORY, 208 Penn avenue. This perfect system of Cutting is made easy in a few lessons. Prices reduced, as we are determined to do away with fitting. No charges made for Cutting. 019

## AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD..............Manager.
Engagement of the Renowned Equestrienne and Actress,
KATE FISHER.
MONDAY EVENING, January 22d, 1877,
Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of Tartary.
Preceded by a Popular Farce.
Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, MAZEPPA, concluding with the Drama, DICK TURPIN and TOM KING, introducing the celebrated Horse, WONDER, as Bonny Black Bess.
Matinee Saturday.

☞ LIBRARY HALL.
ELLSLER & CANNING, Lessees and Managers.
Engagement of the popular character Actor, Mr.
C. W. BARRY.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, will be presented the new play-drama of
ECHOES!
A TALE OF THE PAST.
Long Tom Coffin..................Mr. W. C. BARRY
In preparation—"Escaped from Sing Sing."

☞ ART EXHIBITION OF THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN. Bank Block, Wood, Liberty streets and Sixth avenue, will open on TUESDAY, January 23d, and continue open all week, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M. ADMISSION FREE. School will be resumed February 1. o3

## DIVIDENDS.

### INSURANCE.

OFFICE PENN'A. INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 Sixth ave., Bank of Commerce Building,
PITTSBURGH, January 9, 1877.

☞ DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS ($2.50) per share will be paid on demand.
n65 THOS. D. KELLAR, Secretary.

OFFICE BOATMAN'S FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
No. 92 Fourth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1877.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 13—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2) per share, to be credited to stock notes.
n56 EARL S. GARDNER, Secretary.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 13, 1877.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Consolidated Gas Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share out of the earnings of the past six months payable on and after January, 25th inst.
n91 D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF HAZELWOOD OIL CO.,
No. 89 Wood St., Germania Bank Building,
PITTSBURGH, January 8, 1877.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 7.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, (six per cent.) out of the profits of the last two months, payable on and after Monday, 15th inst.
n55 JOEL S. GOE, Secretary pro tem.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street, Box 243, Pittsburgh. Office hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

## ELECTIONS.

OFFICE MASS. MINING COMPANY,
No. 47 Fifth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, December 21st, 1876.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Mass. Mining Company have this day levied an assessment of one dollar per share on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, 47 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th day of February, 1877.
n19 JAMES W. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.

## INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY for the year ending December 31, 1876. Office, No. 8 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital authorized | | $ 300,000 00 |
| Capital paid up | | 115,800 00 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bonds and Mortgages, (first liens) | $130,194 61 | |
| Bank Stock | 3,124 00 | |
| Real Estate | 28,070 88 | |
| Office Furniture | 1,583 17 | |
| Interest and Rents due and unpaid | 2,275 70 | |
| Interest accrued | 2,107 40 | |
| Unpaid Premiums and personal Accounts | 5,096 58 | |
| Cash in Bank and office | 10,774 70 | |
| | | $ 183,278 15 |
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Unpaid Dividends | $ 505 00 | |
| Due and Accrued for Rent, Taxes, Commissions and Sundry Accounts | 1,204 00 | |
| Losses adjusted, not due | 2,986 35 | |
| Amount necessary to re-insure all outstanding Risks | 30,669 49 | |
| | $ 35,459 48 | |
| Surplus over all Liabilities as to Policy Holders | 147,818 72 | |
| | | $ 183,278 15 |
| INCOME. | | |
| Premiums | $ 47,394 41 | |
| Interest | 10,868 29 | |
| Commission | 1,248 78 | |
| | | $ 59,502 48 |
| EXPENDITURES. | | |
| Losses | $ 26,393 70 | |
| Return Premiums and Reinsurance | 5,227 54 | |
| Commissions | 8,565 40 | |
| Salaries, Supplies, Rent, Taxes and all other Expenses | 9,222 58 | |
| | $ 46,[illegible] 24 | |
| Losses not due | 2,986 35 | |
| | | $49,694 55 |
| Outstanding risks | | $4,837,951 00 |
| Total Fire losses paid since organization | | 648,026 38 |

n98 THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, for the year ending December 30, 1876. Office, 87 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | | $ 250,000 00 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds | $63,000 00 | |
| Premium on same | 8,870 00 | |
| Shares M. & M. Ins. Co. stock | 2,800 00 | |
| Bills Receivable | 78,703 90 | |
| Mortgages | 72,128 00 | |
| Real Estate | 44,231 91 | |
| Cash on hand and in banks | 24,446 68 | |
| Individual accounts | 6,537 49 | |
| Stock due bills | 62,500 00 | |
| | | 360,015 68 |
| RECEIPTS. | | |
| Premiums | $51,646 07 | |
| Interest | 16,500 94 | |
| | | 68,147 01 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | |
| Losses | $14,418 56 | |
| Commission | 2,493 64 | |
| Return Premiums and Reinsurance | 2,945 [illegible] | |
| State, City and County Taxes | 2,508 65 | |
| Salaries, Advertising and all other Expenses | 7,[illegible] | |
| Dividends $40,000 00 Credited on stock due bills 22,500 00 | | |
| Paid cash | 17,500 00 | |
| | | 47,598 78 |
| Losses not yet due | | 7,492 50 |
| Outstanding Risks | | 5,108,542 17 |

n96 J. M. KENNEY, Secretary.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
The undersigned will sell at public outcry, on the premises, Nos. 90 and 92 Forbes street, Sixth ward, city, on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24TH,
AT 10 A. M., the property known as the
Adams Manufacturing Co.,
And consisting of the Foundry Buildings, Cupola, Fan and other articles used in the Foundry business, with the leasehold of the premises, running from August, 1876, for one year, with the privilege of five years. Also, at same time a lot of FINISHED AND UNFINISHED AXLE BOX PATTERNS, CORE BOXES, FLASKS, FOLLEEBOARDS, with a full assortment of miscellaneous Tools, &c.
☞ TERMS CASH.
A. J. HILL, Administrator of J. D. Stuart, Jr.
WM. RIDDLE, Auctioneer. n96

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds
Musical Instruments,
STRINGS AND SHEET MUSIC,
Also, Sole Agent for the celebrated
GEORGE STECK & CO.'S NEW YORK
PIANOS,
JUBILEE ORGANS
And various other makes of Pianos and Organs. Pianos and Organs sold on the rental plan, at payments to suit each and every one.
Liberal discount allowed for CASH.
Old Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for new instruments at the highest rates. t73

GLASS SHADES
FOR WAX WORK, &C.
Prices greatly reduced.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN T. NATCHER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
Of Rolling Mills, Foundries, Factories, Dwelling Houses, &c. Jobbing or repairing promptly attended to. Nos. 125 and 127 First avenue, six doors below Wood street, Pittsburgh. Special attention given to erecting Steam and Hand Cranes of all sizes.